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The following beautiful and affecting lines, are taken from a late number of the Christian Advocate and Journal. They were written by Dr. H. W. Bailey, of Baltimore, subsequently to witnessing the consignment to the tomb of the remains of his departed mother. He speaks the language of filial respect and devotion.

MY MOTHER.

We buried her—ay in her own native earth,
Not a murmur nor sigh did we heave;
In view of the handiet that gave her birth,
We laid her unmourn'd by a tear.

The wind it was still, the grass did not move,
All nature seem'd hush'd in that hour—
Spring's own balmy zephyr had breathed on the grove,
Yet the bud still withheld its gay flower.

The once cherished scenes that partook of her youth,
And join'd in the mirth that it shed,
Seem'd sad at beholding the now mournful truth,
That their early companion was dead.

It was silent around, until the harsh cord,
As drawn from the depths of the tomb,
Gave token that earth had received its award,
That dust was consigned to its doom.

God's minister spake, and the valley's dark clod
Lent a sad, solemn thrill to the heart:
In anguish, it answer'd, Of God, Of my God!
Must a child and a parent thus part?

Then burst the swell'd fountains of grief, as they tore
Them deserted and helpless away;
The soul, in its agony, wept as they bore
Them a'ar from her still sacred clay.

There was one who stood by, his heart seem'd unmov'd
And his cheek was unstain'd by a tear;
His memory lingered o'er scenes that he loved,
And his fix'd eye was turn'd on her bier.

He thought of the days affection's pure beam
Shed a magical sweetness around,
When life's happy dawn pass'd on like a dream,
And naught save its pleasures was found.

He thought of the bosom that pillow'd his head
In infancy's helpless repose,
The eye that watch'd o'er him, the bright smile that spread
Its influence around when he rose.

When affliction's hard hand was laid on his brow,
What lighten'd the force of its ill?
'Twas her ready breast, ever bared to the blow,
Ever prompt at the sufferer's call.

And must she depart? The earth, as it fell,
To'd the tale that his mother was there—
Struck deep on his heart the funeral knell,
And he shudder'd—but shed not a tear.

The fields now stand forth, deck'd in gaudy array,
The graves in their livened green;
The south brings its zephyrs, and the spring her sweet May,
All nature in gladness is seen.

The lark, as it mounts with its anthem on high,
And the nightingale, over her tomb,
All, all, now exult, while the bosom's deep sigh
Is still heaved at her freedom from gloom.

O, mourn not her death! Let her towering wing
Sweep on through the regions of heaven!
And join the loud chorr of angels, who sing,
"To THEE the bright promise is given!"

Baltimore, May 4, 1834.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MILLVILLE FURNACE,
Cumberland County, N. J.

These extensive Iron works are situated on Maurice river, about twenty miles from its mouth, and forty miles distant from Philadelphia. The buildings consist chiefly of a Store, Grist and Stamping mills, carpentic and blacksmith's shops, and between twenty and thirty frame houses, appropriated to the moulders and other employed about the premises. There is also a fine stone dwelling, the residence of the agent, which presents a beautiful appearance with its white walls peering through the Locust and Aspen trees surrounding it.

In point of location, it is admirably adapted for business. Vessels can ascend within a short distance of the works, presenting every facility of navigation. There is constant employment given to nearly an hundred men, in the respective branches of the business. The operations of the Furnace in converting the ore into iron, are of the most interesting nature. In accomplishing which, there are two men termed "Fillers," who put into the tunnel-head, a certain quantity of coal-ore, and oyster-shells, composing a ball-charge every half-hour. The fire and blast operating on this, carries it down through the stack, and the iron separates by the flux from the shells, and drops in particles to the bottom, which increasing, fills a reservoir, from whence it is taken by the moulders. The blast is produced by two large tubs or blowers, inflated by means of a water-wheel, and infused from thence into the twyre or aperture in the stack.

The interior of the stack is shaped in the form of two funnels, verging towards the extremities; the lower part of which forms the hearth, from whence the blast proceeds.

When the reservoir has filled, the bell is rung three times; firstly, to notify that the furnace is nearly full, secondly, that the Filler may come down to assist in clearing away the cinder; and lastly, that the moulders make preparations for the lading. The blast is then shut off and the tymph cleared of the cinder, which has collected during the filling: the moulders in the meantime are putting on their aprons and sprons, saturating them with water to protect them from the effects of the fire. Having cleared the tymph, and paved it with sand, the moulders respectively dip their ladles into the reservoir, and carry out the iron to the flasks or moulds in their rooms, into which they pour it, attended by boys, who skim off the dross on the surface. The fixed air, causes the flasks to make a loud noise at times, similar to the report of a gun. In lading, the extreme heat causes the moulders to perspire profusely, and creates a thirst, which they quench with copious draughts of water, that seemingly has no deleterious effect; this may arise, I conjecture, from the great purity of the water, which is of a cool, and fine flavour.

After the iron has been entirely dipped out, the tymph is closed with clay and coal brand, and the blast is resumed. The moulders then cool their flasks with water, and "shake out" the castings, which are wheeled out by the boys, cleaned and placed in their "warm pens."

There are four companies of the moulders;—four men comprising a company, whose lading takes all the contents of one filling of the reservoir, being usually a ton. The companies have their respective turns, which are particularly observed. Once a week (generally on Sunday) the iron is let out into the pig-bed. This operation proves an interesting spectacle to strangers, a portion of the casting-house being allotted for that purpose, which is moulded in the form of the pig-iron, with a gutter, or in furnace-style—"a sow," which lets the iron (after pelting the tymph) run out into the moulds or pigs.

The Founder and his keeper, regulates the burden of the furnace, and determine the quantity of ore, shells and due proportion of blast.

An extensive canal, brings the water down to the Furnace from the head of Maurice river, which is completely dammed off, and on which is situate the Union Mills. This place embraces an extensive farm, and also a Grist and Sawmill, belonging to Mr. David C. Wood, the proprietor of the Furnace.

The coaling is situated on a large tract of land, including several very valuable cedar-swamps. Eight thousand cords of wood, are annually chopped for the blast, which affords employment for a great number of hands. The ore is brought from Delaware, Schuylkill, and White-hill, in shallops, whence it is dug from the beds, which generally lie in marshes and other low places. Its aspect varies according to the respective places from whence it is brought, being at times a stoney, loamy and of a sandy nature. The stone ore is calcined on kilns previous to being used in the furnace, which causes it to assume a reddish cast, resembling veins of pure iron. Each of the other sorts are worked in their natural state.

It has been frequently remarked, that the castings made at this Furnace, are of a superior quality: the iron is of a fine bluish cast, and of as fine a texture as any manufactured in the United States.

The Stamping mill attached to the Furnace, extracts all the iron from the cinder—yielding it in a globular form, and various other fantastic shapes. The "stamped stuff," is melted down in the forges, producing iron of an excellent description. It is occasionally worked in with the ore in the furnace, with advantage, producing iron quicker.

In the immediate vicinity of the Furnace, lies Millville—a flourishing village, containing in a general point of view, two Hotels, five or six stores and two extensive Glass works, owned by Messrs. Burgin & Pearsall, and Mr. Frederick Schetters, an enterprising foreigner. The one, is devoted to the manufacture of hollow ware, the other to cylinder, or window glass.

Millville, June 26th 1834.

From the New York Mirror.

The following is translated from the "*Bibliotheque choisie de Litterature Etrangeres.*" The original is written in a style of piquancy and sprightliness usual with the French journalists. It exhibits the effect of a sense of disgrace on a delicate and sensitive mind, educated under the principles of that nice notion of honour which considers a blow as an irreparable offence, and not to be atoned for but by blood. The story is told with much cleverness; and the circumstance of making the high opinion of the honour and character of the young man entertained by his mistress, the very cause of his utter despair and final suicide, is well conceived. But the most striking part of the moral, if it may be so called, is the reckless selfishness of the journalist, who, to further his own views, in establishing for himself a character for courage, engages his friend in a scandalous imposition, and is even upon the whole pleased and satisfied that *that* friend had committed suicide (as he might otherwise have betrayed the imposition which had been practised. How much it is like some editors, who, provided they can make up a smart paragraph in their paper, are little solicitous about its truth, or what wound they may inflict upon the feelings of others.

A COWARD.

IN FIVE CHAPTERS—CHAPTER ONE.

Two ladies, seated at a table in a saloon of the Rue Larochefoucauld, were surrounded by a number of gentlemen, and engaged in animated conversation. One of the ladies was named Madame de Nerville, the other, her daughter, was named Marie. Marie was naturally pale; she had light hair; large, swimming blue eyes, shaded by long, dark lashes, and full, strongly-marked eyelids, indicated one of those elevated, thoughtful souls, which burn and glow in secret. Just then her usual paleness had left her, her eyes dilated and sparkled, and her voice was deep and broken, as though she was much moved.

"How, M. Lascour," said she, "did the man receive a blow?"

"Yes, miss, some time ago, at the Pavilion d'Ermenonville."

"And did not return it?"

"He did not."

"And has not demanded satisfaction of the aggressor?"

"He would be more likely to beg his pardon!"

"And what is the wretch's name, so that, in case I ever meet him, I may show him plainly that I despise him?"

"His name!—it will be difficult to ascertain it; for probably no one witnessed the circumstance but the friend who mentioned it to me, and you would do wrong in despising him—he may be a very fine man."

"What! he, the coward!"

"Coward! coward! that is your great argument. Is it the man's fault? Courage is a matter of nerve; we cannot command resolution any more than we can appetite. Thus Captain Dervicre, with whom you are well acquainted, mentioned to me, the other day, the case of a young man who, having been grossly insulted, on the ground, fainted away three times, when he came to lay hand on his sword. Would you despise this man? Can we control our swooning? He is perhaps of very delicate sentiment, and very pure in soul, only his organs are weak; find fault with his limbs, therefore, not with his feelings.

"Very well," replied Marie, "I say, for my part, that were there is no courage, there is no honour. Let a man be an assassin, a deserter, nay, even a traitor, love can pardon it all; an assassination is but a crime, treason perhaps no more than hatred, and hated and crime may both proceed from a great soul. But a coward! oh, the very name sickens me—and were the man you saw insulted there at my feet, beautiful as an angel, noble as a king, with a revenue of a million, I would not marry him were I but the servant-maid of an inn."

As she was saying this, a young man who was leaning on a *console* at the other end of the room, and had taken no part in the discussion, let an album fall. Marie turned at the noise, and her eyes assumed an indescribably sweet and tender expression, as she rose and approached the young man.

"Savigny, my friend," said she, in a whisper, "come along—why do you remain alone in this distant corner? Do you not approve of what I have said?"

At these words, uttered with captivating grace and submission, Marie's betrothed turned toward her, disclosing mild and noble, but somewhat disturbed features.

"Excuse me, Marie," said he, "I was looking at the sketch of Roqueplan in your album, and did not hear you."

"Ah! I am sorry for it," said she, "you are so pure and noble-minded, you would have been pleased with the sentiments I expressed."

"Marie," said Savigny, in an agitated voice, and showing her the album, "pray look at this head of an old woman—how expressive! how true to nature! It reminds me of my poor grandmother, who loved me so much."

"Ah! my friend," said Marie, "I see a tear standing in your eye—hide it, pray, or I must weep too. My Savigny, how tender hearted you are!"

Meanwhile the discussion was going on at the table at which Madame de Nerville was seated.

"No," said Lascour, "I don't set much value on courage, and yet if I have a son who is like myself, I will tell him, 'Never submit to an insult.'"

"Well, for my part," said Madame de Nerville, "if I had the good fortune to have a son, and he had received what you call an insult, I would beseech him on my knees not to fight.—What difference does it make to me whether my son is a coward or not? What I want is to have him live. I am no Spartan. I will not tell my son, 'Return with your shield, or upon it.' I would say to him, 'Do not go at all.'"

"Neither would I fight Madame," said Lascour, "if I were your son; for if I were your son, I would have twenty thousand a year—if I were your son, I should need no one's good offices—if I were your son, I would have horses, a good table, a thousand pleasures, and I would not be fool enough to risk my happy life against that of a wretch who has nothing else to lose."

"But, sir," rejoined Marie, quickly, "suppose that wretch should offer you an insult?"

"I would under-stand it as a compliment."

"And if he gave you a blow?"

"I would walk off to avoid a second."

"But the dishonor!"

"Which?"

"You love yourself very much then?

"Very much, miss. Besides, why do people fight except from self-love? Bullies fight because they value their reputation—I would not fight because I value my bones. Self-love against self-love—mine is the most reasonable of the two. For after all, where is this honour lodged? You say, his honor has received a fatal blow—yet people live a hundred years after such a mortal wound. But a blow with a cudgel—oh! that I should feel very deeply, and that's the reason why I am not anxious to get a shot with a pistol, inasmuch as that is still more painful.

"But, sir, what would your conscience say?

"My conscience? it would be dumb if I were rich!"

"And then men who would insult, the women who would despise you!"

"But, miss, nobody is despised now-a-days You are a coward—who knows the fact?—two individuals out of a hundred, or ten in a thousand. And do you think that it would prevent those ten individuals from drinking my champagne, accepting my money, and calling me 'my dear friend?' They would abuse me in private, but what is that to me? I would know nothing of it, and even if I should, I repeat, what is that to me? I would rise—I would go and look in the glass—and when I found my complexion clear, my eye bright, my lip ruddy—when I felt in my writing-desk and found some bank notes in it—when I looked around me, and saw splendid hangings and elegant furniture, I would say to myself, 'Upon my word, I did very wisely in retaining all this.' I would soon forget all they could say of me. I would mount my bay, and take my Greek greyhound with me; when I reached the park, all the pretty women I knew would stretch their necks out of their carriages to salute me, and I would be happy, be envied and honoured. And yet, spite of all I have said, if I, Alfred Lascour, was insulted to-morrow, I would fight in a moment."

"How so, sir?"

"Oh, because with me, Lascour, the case is very different! I must be a man of honour; I need it for my support. I am the ostensible editor of a newspaper; I must be brave. Only consider that I am employed to be courageous for all my anonymous coadjutors; I am the shield of their wit, or folly, as the case may be; courage, with me, means champaigne, trifles, and a pheasant *a la royale*, and I am very fond of pheasants and champaigne, therefore I must needs be very courageous. But could I find money any where else than in my pen, I would be willing to be a coward, and to let the whole world know I was one; I would have the word coward engraved on my cards as my title, and I would not be the less liked; and I would wear mustaches, and I would find people who would tell me it was a great pity I was not in the army; and I would make a gallery of the miniatures that the ladies would send me."

"No, sir," answered Marie; "no woman of honour would love such a man. A lover is a protector, as well as a husband. What, suppose I loved a man, took his arm, and went out with him, and he was to let the first puppy that chose insult me, and I must reflect that the man who pretended to love me would yield me up to the first threat made him! If I fall in the water, he will let me drown; if I am in a fire, he will let me burn up; if I fall in the hands of villains, he will let me be dishonoured. A coward, sir, is a man who knows neither love, pity, nor friendship; a coward can never be a husband, a son, or father, for he could not protect his wife, his mother, or his daughter. And can a woman love such a man?—oh, never, never!"

"It is singular," said Madame de Nerville, "Savigny has gone, without saying a word to us."

CHAPTER TWO.

The next day, Savigny was seated at home, in a sad and melancholy mood, when he heard a voice, which he recognised at once, ask the servant if he was within; and in a few moments the door opened, and Lascour was announced. Lascour entered with an ease, which bordered on familiarity; and after Savigny had, with ceremonious politeness, requested him to be seated, began as follows:

"Sir I have had the honour of meeting you at Madame de Nerville's, and I now come to do you a service."

"What, pray?"

"Sir, you are a coward."

"Sir, you shall make me atonement for this insult, and I will prove it to you—"

"Don't get vexed, I entreat you; for you are not angry—only afraid, that's all. But I did not come to insult you; therefore, spare yourself a display of courage, which does not deceive me. I resume then, and tell you, you are a coward."

"Sir!"

"Allow me to finish—"

"No, sir, nor will I suffer—"

"What a man! when I tell you that I did not come—"

"Such an insult, in my own house!"

"Listen to me, do. I am as great a poltroon as you—a greater one—a thousand times greater. Be cool, and let us talk over our business quietly, and like men of sense. I will not repeat that you are a coward, since that word wounds your feelings, but will tell you that you are not a brave man. Neither am I, as I have already given you to understand—and that is what brings me here. You don't understand, I suppose?"

"Not in the least sir."

"I presume so; but have patience a moment. Do you recollect that, a few days since, you were breakfasting at the Pavilion d'Ermenonville, in the Bois de Bologne, and that a man with mustaches—"

At these words, Savigny turned pale, and said in a hoarse voice, covering his face with his hands, "Pray, pray, spare me!"

"Be not alarmed, sir," replied Lascour, with his usual *sang-froid*, "I will not recall to your mind the degrading insult you have received, for I have come as a friend: all that I want you to understand is, that I saw you insulted, and saw you pocket the insult. You cannot conceive the object of my visit yet, I conclude?"

"No, sir."

"I will proceed. You were speaking with Madame de Nerville about marrying her daughter. The young lady is beautiful, has a dowry of half a million, and every thing is nearly arranged. But yesterday, after you went away, I told the family that you were the person insulted in the Pavilion d'Ermenonville; and the young lady declared openly, that she would never marry a dishonoured man. The opportunity is a fine one, the fortune large, and it would be hard to lose it; it is therefore absolutely necessary, for you to have a brilliant affair of honour, which may restore your reputation, but without exposing you to danger—you understand—without exposing you to any danger—and I now arrive at the object of my visit."

Here Lascour paused for a moment. Monsieur Savigny listened, immovable, with his eyes nailed on the ground, as though chiseled with emotion, except that now and then a big tear rolled down his cheek. And Lascour, balancing himself carelessly on his chair, watched his unfortunate patient with an ironical smile. He resumed:

"I too, need an act of courage, which will make a noise, and for this reason:—I am an editor, as you know. To live by that business, we must be *piquant*: to be piquant, we must sink the truth, in a measure; we must use personalities and scandal; but I am afraid of those who will take offence at this. I want a brilliant duel as a shield, sheltered behind which, I can attack all my dim-courageous acquaintance, who, if I had never fought, would come to demand satisfaction from me; and when they know I have been out once, will pretend not to have seen the offensive article. When I saw you receive that insult at the Pavilion d'Ermenonville, it occurred to me, at first to follow you every where, to seize the first opportunity to insult you publicly, and to build up my reputation on your cowardice. But, I know not why, I return you, spite of that insult. I watched your conduct in that unfortunate dispute, and you are a man of honour: you were angry at yourself; you did all that you could to fight, and it was your nature only that refused. I am sure that you have wept many a night when you thought on that outrage! therefore, I at once gave up my plan of insulting you, and have discovered a means which reconciles every thing, which retrieves your reputation, establishes mine, brings about your marriage, and assures my position in society; it is this:"

Monsieur Savigny, who had not spoken for a quarter of an hour, and sat like a criminal, before the inquisition, rallied his trembling limbs, and by a painful effort raised his head abruptly, approached Lascour, and said—

"Sir, I understand and despise you; leave the house!"

Lascour smiled, and answered, in no way disconcerted, "If it was not for my interest, as well as for yours to remain, I would not stay a minute longer, but I have need of you, as well as you of me, and I will do you a service in spite of yourself."

"Sir, said Savigny, with dignity, yet embarrassed, you have heard."

"Listen to me," answered Lascour, "I ask your pardon for mentioning Madame de Nerville's fortunes to you just now. I know that you are above all interested views, but this is what binds you to me; you are in love, passionately in love with Mademoselle de Nerville—have you courage enough to resign her voluntarily?"

"Yes, it is better to resign her, than win her by a trick."

"But reflect that you not only lose her, but remain dishonoured, in her eyes; that she will always see the mark of insult on your cheek, and will never meet you without saying to herself, 'there is a man who has received a blow!'"

"Oh, 'tis the torture of hell!" said Savigny, and the sweat poured off his forehead.

"Say but a word, and that torture is at an end."

"But after all," said the young man in despair, "what do you intend to do?"

"Listen. Go to the opera this evening, place yourself in the front seat in the balcony, on the left; I will come a quarter of an hour after you; in the middle of the piece, I enter, you approach me, asking me by what right I presume to slander you. I answer you rudely, you call me an impertinent scoundrel; I grow angry, you lay hands on me, the spectators rise and surround us, and when a great many people are collected, I call you by name, that all may know it is you, and we make an appointment for the next morning."

"Never, never!" said poor Savigny, panting for breath.

"You do not love Mademoselle de Nerville, then?"

"Not love her! heavens! not love her!" said he, striking his forehead.

"Well, let me go on then. The next day, that is to-morrow, we go on the ground."

"I tell you I will not go," answered Savigny, with fury, "no, I will not go! Do you know that what you propose, would be the eternal torment of my life! What! obtain the greatest blessing of the world; the esteem of my fellow-men, by fraud! Owe the respect I enjoy only to a stratagem, my friends to a trick! to reflect, in the midst of love's purest adornments, that I am stealing them—to see myself looked up to as a man of honour, and to feel that I am the most vile and degraded of created beings. No, sir, no! since I am a coward, I will pass for one, but I will not steal a character for courage; I will not go."

"Very well," said Lascour, coolly, "very well I'll go and tell Mademoselle de Nerville."

"For mercy's sake, do not name that name," cried Savigny. "What shall I do—what agony—ah, you are my evil genius, Lascour. Marie—dishonour—the world—my conscience—my head is wandering—oh heavens! If I have thirty years more to live, take away five-and-twenty, and give me courage!"

"I offer it to you without expense; why do you not except it?"

"Shall I have been the less insulted?"

"I alone saw the insult offered you, I alone make it known; you attack me as having slandered you, and all is blotted out. Listen to me, and let me finish. We go on the ground to-morrow morning; we place ourselves at twenty paces—no, at fifteen, it is more in form. The pistols are loaded: we fire, at the same time, six inches too high, you understand me? six inches too high. After the first fire, the seconds will declare, that the laws of honour are satisfied. But you, for I yield up all the glory to you—you declare that the atonement is not sufficient, otherwise it would look like a duel between two deputies. They load—we fire, without touching either; they load a third time—we miss again; then the seconds interpose forcibly; you yield, at the same time declaring, that if you were in my place, you would not be satisfied. However, we are reconciled, we shake hands, I am a brave man, you are a hero, your reputation is re-established, you marry Mademoselle de Nerville, and I announce it in my paper. What do you say to my plan?"

Savigny did not answer; his hand twisted convulsively in his hair, he seemed devoured by one of those internal conflicts, which exhaust ten years of our life in an hour; his knees shook, and his contracted lips showed his teeth firmly set. He remained in this situation before Lascour, five minutes, who alarmed himself at the sight of this silent, motionless agony, forgot his selfishness, was silent, and almost turned pale. All at once Savigny removed his hand, rose, and said to Lascour, in a hoarse voice, "this evening, at the opera!" and fled into his chamber.

CHAPTER THREE.

At eleven next morning, the following scene was enacted in the Carrieres Montmartre, behind a wall; an open pistol-case lay on the ground, and two men, fifteen paces apart, had their weapons still in their hands. Then one of the seconds, stepping between them, said with a resolute air, "Gentlemen, six shots have been fired; it is enough for your honour, and too much, perhaps, for our conscience; the duel must cease, or I leave the ground." M. Lascour approached Savigny, and requested him to give him his hand.

"I have no right to refuse you, sir," said Savigny, and gave it to him.

"Now, gentlemen," said Lascour, addressing the seconds, "before we part, I will ask you to sign a declaration that M. Savigny and myself have acted like men of honour."

The seconds sat down on a grassy bank, and wrote hastily, in pencil:

"A meeting took place at Montmartre, this morning, between M. Savigny and M. Lascour, principal editor of the———. Three shots were exchanged on each side, and we declare on our honour, that the two combatants proved themselves men of courage.

[Signed]

"*Delaunay, Dercourt, Lenoir, Morval.*"

This document being finished, M. de Launay, one of Lascour's seconds, drew near Savigny, and said—

"Sir, I earnestly desire that our acquaintance, begun under such unpleasant circumstances, will not end here; your honourable and spirited behaviour to-day, ensures you my friendship for ever. If you will vouchsafe me your's in return, I shall be proud of it, as that of one of the most honourable men of my acquaintance."

Savigny, bowed.

"Allow me, gentlemen," said Lascour, approaching, and taking Savigny one side, "allow me to say a single word to one who was, a moment since, my antagonist, and who I trust is now my friend. "Well! what is the matter with you?—you seem quite anxious, and yet our plan has succeeded beyond my hopes. Do you know that I was afraid for a moment, at your first fire. If you had taken aim and shot me!"

Savigny, made an indignant gesture.

"It would have been an original idea, at all events, my dear fellow. Luckily, every thing went off as well as could be. Here is our second's declaration; I will take it to all the papers; it will be printed this evening, known by all parties to-morrow, at the end of a week, we shall have two hundred friends more, and in a month's time, we shall not be able to accept half the invitations, that will pour in upon us at the *Rocher de Cancale*. Meantime, let us go to breakfast. What say you, gentlemen?—suppose we adjourn to the Pavillon d'Ermenonville? but seeing Savigny turn pale at the name, he added, hastily, "but, I am wrong, to Gillet's."

"Gentlemen, excuse me for not joining you," said Savigny, "I feel somewhat unwell." And he got in his cabriolet alone, and drove off rapidly.

"What a strange fellow! how cool!" cried Delaunay, as he went away. "Do you know my dear Lascour, you have had a lucky escape, with such an antagonist."

CHAPTER FOUR.

It is noon. A young girl in her morning-dress, her hair in disorder, and her eyes swollen with weeping, goes incessantly from the door to the window of the saloon; leans as far as she can out of the balcony; stretches her neck out of the window, watching the entrance of the street, with fixed gaze; removes the locks which shade her forehead, to see the clearer, and then throws herself on a seat again, sobbing and concealing her face in her hands.

"He is dead! he is dead! I am sure he is dead!"

"My daughter, my dear daughter, do not give yourself up to despair, in this way."

"And I, who suspected him of cowardice; I, who could think that he had tamely let himself be insulted, when at the same time———"

"He will return, my daughter; he will return."

"Oh, if he returns! I will beg him to forgive me; I will throw myself at his feet; he will forgive me; I will repeat so often and so tenderly that I love him, that he will forgive me. But he will not return' and heaven punishes me, for having dared to suspect the noblest of men. He is dead! I shall never see him again! Savigny, Savigny, oh, heavens!"

All at once, a slight noise was heard in the adjoining room. "'Tis he!" cried the young girl, and hurried to the door. Savigny entered in fact, very pale, and let himself drop on the first seat he could find. "You are not wounded, are you?" cried she. "no no, you are not—oh, what happiness! It is he, mother, look, it is he; how I weep! but these are no painful tears; I would be glad to shed such always. Dear Savigny! how kind heaven has been to us. But pray, speak to me, say one word—one single word; I want hear your voice; say only Marie, and I will understand it. What, still silent? Oh, I know you have heard of what I said, and are displeased with me. Oh, forgive me, my friend; I have been sufficiently punished for it; I have suffered so much. If you were told that your Marie had disgraced herself, you would die with grief, would you not? Well, then, judge of my sufferings, when a man assured me he had seen Savigny put up with an insult; my brave, my pure, my noble-minded Savigny; I ought not to have believed him, and yet he swore to me, that he had seen it; and then it is your fault too, it is an too nice on the point of honour. Why did you reveal to me, all the treasures of your generous and lofty spirit? A drop of water's sees the snow. Ah, forgive me, forgive me! What, you do not answer me; you turn your head aside—this is cruel in you—I entreat you, look on Marie, who is stretching out her hands to you; you will not refuse me, and then, you know I am of the noble family of Nerville; that family in which there never was a coward, and I thought I should have died, when I reflected that he, whom I loved, had been insulted. But how could I believe it—it was a crime in me—an unpardonable crime. Tell me how I must ask your pardon, and I will do so. But look at me—look at your Marie, for if you do, you will not have the heart to be so angry. Oh, what happiness! your hand clasp in mine, your eyes melt with tenderness; I recognize Savigny's features, when he tells me, 'I love you!' Oh, mother, mother, let me kiss him"—and without waiting for her smiling mother's consent, she threw herself in her betrothed's arms; kissed him tenderly, and hid her face in his bosom. M. Savigny embraced her affectionately; kissed her fair locks; let a tear fall on her neck, and said "dear Marie," then he disengaged himself from her arms, and went away, saying, "I shall return."

An hour afterwards, Madame de Nerville received a letter from Savigny, stained with blood. He had just shot himself. Poor Marie.

CHAPTER FIVE.

"Joseph, bring me my chocolate and the papers," said M. Lascour, from his alcove. "Ah, here is the paper. Let me read my own glory. Capital!

"Yesterday, a *rencontre* took place, etc."

"Very well, aha! Savigny's name again! what can that be?

"Yesterday, about two o'clock, M. Savigny blew out his brains at his own residence. The motive of this horrid action, is unknown. M. Savigny, was on the point of connecting himself with one of the first families of the metropolis."

Savigny! I must be dreaming—it is not possible—Savigny—yes, it is he, sure enough; he was on the point of connecting himself—there can be no doubt of it. What a riddle! such courage! This is a very meagre article. Something might have been made out of the close connection between his duel, and his suicide; something fine might have been said about the stern intrepidity of that man, who had risked his life, three times that morning already, and yet dared to put an end to it an hour afterwards, not fearing death after having stood so near it? and this strangely brave man, fought with me; and I with him! It does me credit; I will touch the article up. But what could have been the reason? I cannot imagine. He must have been beside himself. With such a wild head, he might have revealed our secret, if he had not killed himself. Joseph, bring me my chocolate."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

FAREWELL TO HOME.

——"My native land, good-night."—BYRON.

Farewell my home!—the scene I love
Are fading from my view,
And every hill, and every grove
Seem echoing back adieu.
But yet, where'er my lot shall be
My heart shall send a sigh to thee.

Farewell my home!—a burning tear
Has from its pearly fountain strayed,
To tell what most my soul held dear,
And quell the storm which grief had made.
Blest be that tear! for as it fell,
It seemed to say to me, farewell.

Farewell my home!—that tear shall be
A parting token of regret,—
The burnt may dry that flowed for thee,
Yet never will my heart forget.
For all my paradise on earth
Is that sweet land which gave me birth.

Farewell my home!—friends of my youth,
For you shall heave my heart's last sigh—
The pangs of absence hope shall soothe,
And fancy paint my native sky.
No more within thy bowers to dwell—
My own—my father's home—farewell! T. B.

LION HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BY LEWIS LESLIE, ESQ. 45TH REGIMENT.

Some years ago, it was my fortune to be attached to a party of the Cape Cavalry, encamped on the banks of Orange River in South Africa, for the protection of the boors on the extreme boundary, against a tribe of savages who were then supposed to threaten an invasion on the Colony. That portion of our African territory extending from the Fish River, formerly the north eastern limit to the banks of the Gariep or Orange River, had been but a few years in our possession, and then only a scanty population of Dutchmen was scattered over a space of some hundred miles. The occupation I believe, was not recognized at that time by Government. The character of the scenery was somewhat peculiar; vast plains or flats extended in all directions, bare and sandy, rarely presenting a green blade of verdure to the weary eye; these plains were enriched or intersected by ranges of low table mountains, whose sides and summits were equally divested of all vegetation; and in passing over the country, as you crossed the lower ridge of some of these hills, a prospect of the same monotonous and barren extent was presented to the view. It was seldom we met with a human habitation, and naught enlivened the dreary scene, save the various species of antelope and quagga abounding in these plains, who, frightened at the appearance of man, ran wildly off in every direction. At a distance they might have been sometimes taken for vast herds of sheep, and droves of cattle. If a boor's dwelling happened to be in the neighbourhood, these dwellings were always erected on the banks of some rivulet or spring, where there might be a sufficient supply of water for their flocks, and to irrigate a few limited reods of land to grow vegetables and tobacco for themselves. In the drier seasons, however, these almost pastoral farmers were obliged to forsake their more permanent abodes, and something like the Israelites in the desert, betake themselves to tents, and with their flocks, wander over the sandy waste in search of pasturage for their sheep and cattle. While encamped in these open plains, their cradle or folds were frequently disturbed by the midnight visit of the lion, and their only escape from his attacks was in the discovery of his retreat and his destruction. His usual prey was the quagga or the antelope; but the fleetness of these animals or their instinctive precautions perhaps gave them more security than the feeble defence of a crowded crawl.

It was on one of these occasions that I witnessed the mode in which the boor discovered and rid himself of his troublesome neighbour, as the officer commanding was applied to, and most willingly granted the assistance of a few men, whom we were delighted to accompany. It has been frequently asserted that the lion is not the magnanimous and courageous animal that he was formerly described to be, and I see that Dr. Philip, in his researches, has related facility with which the Bosjesmans (Bushmen), with their poisoned arrows, destroy the Monarch of these Wilds. From a tolerable long acquaintance and experience on the African Frontier, I am inclined positively to deny both of these opinions. I have seen the Lion on several occasions hunted and slain, and heard the relations of many (on which I could place more credit, than on those of the credulous boor, which bear ample testimony of his courage and noble bearing when at bay.—The bushmen I have frequently seen practice with their bows, but I have very little faith in the correctness of their aim or the strength of their poison. The most authentic relations I could obtain of their shooting even the smallest species of the antelope, prove that the poison is not at all immediate in its effect, the wounded animal, with the barbed and poison arrow in his side, will bound along the plain, where he is traced by the Bushman's eagle eye until he staggers and falls when the poison has been absorbed. If such is the case with a weak and timid animal, what would it be with the powerful, bold, and fiery lion? destruction of the daring bushmen who would attempt to meet him. I am well aware that they assert their being able to kill the lion, but am confident it is for the purpose of imposing on the credulous boor to magnify the power of their favourite weapon. In nine months that we were encamped within a mile of a numerous craal of bushmen, they appeared to live almost wholly on roots, locusts and ants, and what they obtained from the neighbouring farmers, or from our station.

Those who have denied the noble daring of the lion, have never seen him in his native desert.—I have heard an individual who was engaged in the hunt, of which Mr. Pringle gives so vivid a description, bear ample testimony of his high and fearless bearing in many a furious encounter. My own experience is in every instance in his favour. He has nothing of the cunning, cowardice or treachery ascribed to the tiger.—In his conduct there appeared no pusillanimity. Before man he retreats with coolness and deliberation. He avoids because he hates, not because he fears him, once confront him, convince him that he is the object of your pursuit, and he retreats no longer. Whatever may be the number of his enemies, he will no longer shun you. He seats himself on some ridge, which he will never leave, and from thence growls unmutable defiance till loss of blood or some well-aimed bullet lays him prostrate on the earth. Often have I seen him roll, when wounded, from the ridge where he was seated, but on his recovery, his sole object appeared to be to regain it, as if it alone was the object of the contest, and he would only yield it with his life.

The method by which the boors pursue the lion, will be shown by describing the last hunt at which I was present. In every instance it was the same; and in three successful, without injury to any individual of the parties. The north-east bank of Orange River, opposite our encampment, was totally uninhabited save by a few wandering Bushmen.

Vast numbers of antelopes and quaggas grazed upon the plains; and in the rugged and bare hills which intersect them, the lion dwelt during the day, and at night descended after considerable intervals in search of food. I have seldom seen him in the plain during the day, save when, in the extreme heat of the summer, he might be found on the wooded banks of the river; but often during the night, when he broucked in the open plain, and the terror of the cattle and horses bore evidence of his approach; at dawn he would be seen winding slowly his way to the loftier summit of some neighbouring mountain. One might hear the thunder of his voice at miles distance, while every animal shook with fear.—A lion of huge dimensions passed the river, which at that season was low, and carried off a horse, the property of a neighboring boor. For some nights previous he had been heard in a hill close to the bank of a river, to which it was supposed he had again retreated on destroying his prey. The boors say that the flesh of the horse is highly prized by the palate of the lion, but perhaps it is because this animal is their own most valuable property. It was proposed to cross the river the following morning, and trace him to his den. With the few boors we could collect, and a party of our men, we mounted immediately after sunrise, and with a large number of dogs, proceeded to the mountain, every crevice and ravine of which we examined without finding him. Gorged with late meal, he had, perhaps, we thought, remained in the thick cover on the steep bank of the river, to which we then returned, and in passing over a large plain, a spot of ground was pointed out to us by an eye witness, where he had been seen to seize and devour a quagga some days before. The hard and arid soil was actually hollowed by the violence of the mortal struggle. The dogs had scarcely entered the thick bushy banks of the river, ere they gave tongue, and they appeared to advance in the pursuit as if the lion was slowly retreating. At times it would seem that he turned and rushed upon the dogs. We however, could not dare to enter farther than the skirts of the jungle with a finger on the trigger and the carbine half at the present. One single clutch of his tremendous paw is questionably would have been fatal.

For a considerable time the dogs remained silent, and we fancied we had irrecoverably lost him. With more and more confidence we examined the thicket, but without success, and were about giving up the pursuit in despair, when a Hottentot and boor observed his footsteps in the sand.

The word was again to horse. The lion's course appeared to be towards the mountain, which he had left. R——, with a party of boors and soldiers, galloped straight up the nearest declivity, while I, with a smaller number, rode round a projecting edge of the hill, into a deep ravine, to which he might have retreated. With my party I had been too late; he had been just brought to bay, as he was commencing his descent on the opposite declivity of the hill, but R——, delayed the attack until we should arrive to witness the encounter; meanwhile the dogs amused him. The ascent by which we could reach the summit was steep and rugged, but our horses were accustomed to such, and with whip and spur we urged them on. Whoever has seen the African lion at bay, would assuredly say the sportsman could never

From the Knickerbocker.
WORSHIP OF THE ROSE-TREE.
BY MRS. E. O. SMITH.

[illegible]

Under the beautiful work of thee,
The flowers brighter that are bending o'er [illegible]
Thy gleaming fruit, to thy will divine,
[illegible]

The name is marked in delicate lines,
On flower and leaf that deck the [illegible]
Thy name is seen, [illegible]
[illegible]
Now, while the Rose that has burst her cup,
Opens her heart [illegible] throne
[illegible] her odour, I offer up
Thanks to the Being who made the Rose.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Mrs Caton, of Maryland, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, and mother of the Marchioness Wellesley, and the Marchioness of Caermarthen, arrived at Liverpool, in the George Washington, on a visit to her daughters.

A splendid dinner was given to Gen. Mina, in London, on the 28th June, by his political admirers and private friends.

Mr [illegible], editor of the Morning Post, was taken before the bar of the House of Lords, on the 27th June, on motion of the Lord Chancellor, for a gross attack upon the minister's character. Mr. B. addressed the House in defence, and disclaimed being actuated by any feelings of malice or disrespect. He was dismissed in custody.

Rapid Composition.—Dr. Johnson wrote the celebrated tale of "Rasselas" in the evenings of one week. Sir Walter Scott, began and finished "Guy Mannering" in a month. Dryden's immortal poem of "Alexander's Feast" was the work of two days; and it is recorded of Shakspeare that he completed "the Merry Wives of Windsor" in a fortnight.

In the Jamaica House of Assembly a motion being made for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent fowls of wharfingers, Mr. Paul Phipps, Member for St. Andrew, rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, I second the motion; the wharfingers are, to a man, a set of rogues; I know it well—I was one myself for ten years."

A writer in Fraser's Magazine estimates the number of swindlers in London, who keep vehicles and horses, and live in fashionable style, at 1200. Allowing five subordinates to each thief, the whole number in active operation is about 6000.

Two Committees of the House of Commons are at present sitting; one on drunkenness, and one on the supply of water. A correspondent of the London Herald, suggests that by the union of both these Committees, and the mixing up of the subjects of their inquiries, a double benefit might be effected: drunkenness would be diminished by the dilution of gin, and the water improved by an infusion of spirit.

There was recently exhibited to the Royal Society a hearing trumpet, invented on the suggestion of Sir Edward [illegible], Bart, by Mr. Curtis, the artist. This instrument has two apertures, one of which is inserted into the mouth, the other into the meatus, by which means a two-fold advantage is gained, the deaf person receiving sounds by the external auditory passage, as well as by the Eustachian tubes.

An inquiry into the state of Religious and other institutions now existing in Ireland, has been ordered by King William.

In an Irish Court, not long since, the Presiding Judge forcibly ejected a newspaper reporter from his place.

Some one asking the late Mr. Curran why a countryman of his walked about London with his tongue out of his mouth, said that he "supposed he did so in hopes to catch the English accent."

Miss Clifton, late of the Bowery Theatre, was advertised to perform Belvidera, in Venice Preserved, at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, on the 1st July. She was advertised as "Miss Josephine Clifton, principal Tragic Actress of the American Theatres, is engaged for six nights, and will make her first appearance on any English stage this present evening." Celeste, the French danseuse, was at the same house. Mr. Sheridan Knowles is to sail for this country on the 24th inst.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood had safely arrived.

A lamentable occurrence took place at Oldham, near Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, on Saturday, the 28th of June, at a fire that occurred at the Union Mills, about a mile from Oldham, belonging to Mr. Lees Booth. A young man, in rather an early part of the fire, by the falling of some part of the building and machinery, had got entangled by the legs and he could not extricate himself. The being seen by the bystanders, excited, as may be supposed, their feelings in the highest degree, and throwing aside all fear, and all prudence too, every one seemed interested to assist in saving the poor fellow from a roasting death. While thus laudably employed, a wall unexpectedly fell, and buried fifteen in the ruins, besides many others being seriously injured. At 3 o'clock on Sunday, only seven had [illegible] been dug out; since that time seven more have been found, some presenting a spectacle too horrible to behold; some without heads, others without both heads and legs, and some without either heads, legs, or arms. The whole number perished, and six or seven others are seriously burnt and maimed.

Some idea of the magnitude of the conflagration will be formed, when it is stated the building was six stories in height, thirty-six yards long, and sixteen yards wide. The value of the machinery upon the premises is loosely estimated at about £10,000; other property, consisting of raw cotton and twist, at £[illegible] or £2000; and about 450 persons will be thrown out of employ in consequence. Very little, comparatively, was saved, and, we understand, insurance had not been effected to any thing near the amount destroyed.

Among the curiosities which M. Ruppel has brought from Abyssinia are two remarkable manuscripts. One is a Bible, said to contain a new work of Solomon, one or two new books of Esdras, and a considerable addition to the fifth book of Esther, all perfectly unknown in Europe. It also contains the Book of Enoch, and fifteen new Psalms, the existence of which was already known to the learned. The other manuscript is a species of code, which the Abyssinians date from the Council of Nice (325,) the epoch at which it was promulgated by one of their Kings. The code is divided into two books. The first relates to canonical law, and treats of the relations of the Church with the temporal power; the other is a sort of civil code. There are also some remarkable hymns, because they present the return of consonancy, the only feature of poetry to be found in Abyssinian literature.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences in Russia, has just published a clause of the will of an artillery officer, Count Araktscheyeu, by which the testator establishes a fund of 50,000 rubles for the author of the best history of the reign of the Emperor Alexander. The work is not to be written until one hundred years after that Monarch's death, that is, 1925. The author must be a Russian subject. The money will remain 93 years in the bank, were it will accumulate by interest. Ten years before the time appointed, that is, in 1915, the Academy of St. Petersburg will announce that competition is open to historians, and the prize will be awarded in 1925. The sum will have accumulated, at four per cent, to 1,918,500 rubles; a quarter will be devoted to the publication of the work, and the successful author will receive the remainder.

Tides.—It is intended to make a series of tidal observations round the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, on the same days, for 16 days together, from June 7th to June 22d next. The object is, to ascertain by how much the time of high and low water at each place is before or after those times at the neighboring places; and also to determine wherever it can be done conveniently, the comparative rise and fall of the tides at the different periods of the moon's age, as well as the different intervals between the morning and evening tides, or any other differences which regularly affect their height. For this purpose the exact time of high and low water, especially of the former, and the height above or below some fixed mark, are to be observed every day and night during the above mentioned period. The observations thus made, and the results of the comparison of these with others, will be published along with the names of the officers by whom they have been superintended.—*From instructions issued by the Admiralty.*

Smoking Ladies.—The ladies in Angostura are in general tolerably handsome—their figures airy, light, and rather elegant; their dresses are rich, and they have abundance of fine lace, of which they wear a profusion. They are with very few exceptions, prodigal of their affection, and so fond of smoking segars, that the usual compliment of the morning when they are visited, is to hand one. If an additional compliment is intended, the lady will light that which she means to offer by putting the end in her own mouth, and inflaming it from the one she has been smoking. Another still more affectionate mode presents itself: when the lady has given you a segar, she places her own in her mouth, and having, by two or three good whiffs, thoroughly lighted her own, the gentleman approaches and placing the end of his segar on the blazing one of hers, they both whiff until each has a segar in full flame, when the parties separate with a smile or bow, or sit and continue their chat.—*Paris paper.*

Female Smuggling.—Last week, on the arrival of a French lady in one of the Calais steamers off the Custom-house, her bulky appearance excited the suspicion of a revenue officer, named Kennybrough, who intimated his suspicion that she had smuggled goods concealed about her person. The lady denied the accusation, declaring she was enciente, and that the officer was a rude fellow. He, however, handed her over to a female searcher, a Mrs. Probert, who delivered the fair foreigner of one hundred and forty-five yards of lace, six foreign lace veils, a pelerine, seventeen pieces of silk, thirteen cambric handkerchiefs, nine pair of silk stockings, two pair of silk gloves, thirty-eight pairs of [illegible] gloves [illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, August 9.

Coal Trade.—Amount of Coal sent to market from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawana regions, up to the first of August, 1833, 224,427 tons.
Do up to the 1st of August, 1834, 148,312,

Decrease in the supply 76,115

Lehigh Coal Trade.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 1st inst.

104 boats, carrying 3,334 tons.
1456 do. per last report 53,337

1560 do. Total 56,671

Gold coins.—Mr. R. T. Bicknell has just published, on a large and handsome sheet, suitable for the counting-house, a complete chart in relation to gold currency, as lately established by act of Congress. It contains, under distinct heads, the names and weight of every piece of gold coin in the world, and its value in the United States. Also a description of the various foreign coins, prepared with much care and attention. The chart will be found of great service to business men, in any way interested in the metallic currency of our country.

The Pittsburg Gazette states that merchandise has been shipped from Philadelphia to Louisville, via that city, in 14 days—freight $1 32 per cwt. Ninety five packages of merchandise from this city, were lately forwarded to St. Louis from Pittsburg, under a guarantee of delivery in 21 days, at the rate of two dollars per hundred. A large lot of Ohio tobacco was lately received by a mercantile house of Pittsburg, which they had agreed to transport to Baltimore, via Philadelphia, for one dollar per cwt.

The first number of a semi-weekly paper, under the title of the "Pennsylvania Farmer," has been received at this office. It is published by Mr. G. M. Barr, Shippensburg, Pa. at one dollar and fifty cents per annum. As its title indicates, it is designed as a source of information for farmers, and all engaged in agricultural pursuits. The number before us indicates considerable ability and taste upon the part of the editor.

A Good Retort.—They tell a pleasant story of one of our naval officers, who had the charge of a navy yard, and who had never signalized himself on the ocean. In walking through the yard, he met a ragged boy with a basket of fragments of wood, which he had picked up; and being angry with the intruder, he gave the basket a kick, and sent it adrift. The boy began to shout, and cried out, "Gi' me my basket! Gi' me my basket!" The officer gave an order—"Let the brat have his basket." When it was handed to him, he refused to take it, saying, in the midst of his sobbing, "Let him keep it—let him keep it! 'Tis the first prize he ever took!"

Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley, has been perpetrating another poem, called "London at Night." We confess it is indeed darkness visible. She says:

"Unwearied, [illegible] the arduous whole achieve,
Remorded in the ruin of the grave,
Through the [illegible] proclaiming
Unchang'd—untranslatable [illegible]
The interminable [illegible] sublime
Through the [illegible]"

Sporting.—A decision has been made by the Three Rivers (Canada) Jockey Club, which may be interesting to Sportsmen. In a race between Clara Fisher and Waverly, Clara took the purse, under the following singular circumstance. It appears Waverly was the favorite horse for the race, and ran in first; but after passing the winning post, whilst the rider was pulling up his horse, the stirrup leather broke and he dropped his stirrup. This situated, he did not come up his full weight to the weighing post, and was declared distanced.

The Southern Times makes these remarks in reference to the recent riots at the Bowery Theatre, N. Y. directed against Mr. Farren, an Englishman—"Contemptible! This practice of mobbing every theatrical character who "speaks disrespectfully" of this country, is most pitiful—barbarous. One would suppose these gentlemen of "the Sock and Buskin" were very Gods themselves, upon the judgment of whose lips hung the present and future glory of "this country." What is there in the character or profession of an actor, that should close his mouth against all raillery and wit that has "this country" for its object? Silly! silly! New York should be called the Great Babylon of Mob Law. The national morbidity of sentiment is truly disgusting."

Horrible accident and death.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, John P. Signo, porter house keeper, and Mary, his wife, of 16 Anthony Street, near Orange were burnt to death by their clothes taking fire. Mrs. Signo had in her hand a large tin can, which held near a gallon, filled with spirit gas, with which she was replenishing a lamp, without having previously extinguished the flame. The coming in contact with the alcoholic fluid in the can, caused the vessel to explode, and threw the burning oil over the face, hands and clothes of Mr. and Mrs. Signo, and they were enveloped in flames in an instant, which every effort used could not extinguish. Their clothes were all burnt entirely off them, and with them their skin, finger nails, &c. and the outside of their necks and breasts appear to be completely crisped and roasted. They were totally flayed alive by the flames.—Dr. Hollenback was sent for, but could do no good, except to allay their burning agonies, which he did, and they expired about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning—the blackened and burnt remains of what they once were, presented a horrid spectacle. A girl in the shop with them, named Sarah Dennison, had one side of her face very badly burnt, and is in danger of losing one of her eyes.—*N. Y. paper.*

Printing Office Beer.—For a number of years past, in very hot weather, we have provided our typographical squadron—which is nearly as large as some of the armies which produce revolutions in Mexico, and much greater than Jackson meetings are now-a-days,—with a beverage prepared after this manner: 1st. Procure a stone pitcher, holding at least a gallon—2d. Pour into the bottom thereof 3 cents worth of molasses. 3d. Deposit thereon 1 cent's worth of ground ginger. 4th Pump into the jar as much water as it will hold, from the north side of the best well in the neighborhood. 5th Drink as much and as often as you please. The beverage is alike healthy, palatable and refreshing, and those who drink nothing stronger will never have the gout from that cause—and what is more, they will never die from drinking cold water, unless in the act of drowning.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Wonderful Achievements.—The most intrepid humbug which even this humbug age has produced, may perhaps be found in the person of a juggler named Monsieur Pedro. Among other feats promised in his advertisement, in a Savannah paper, he engages to "dance on the tight rope, on his head, and afterwards ascend a greased pole, feet foremost, with a barrel of mackerel under each arm. He will then stand on his left leg and lift 3,100 lbs of lead, throw the same 15 feet high, afterwards catch it in his mouth without any apparent inconvenience to himself. He will then stand on his hands and put his feet into the gallery. After which he will eat a barrel of raw potatoes, seven bunches of onions, three cabbages, a pound of copper spikes, three fathoms chain cable, a bale of cotton, three pieces of rice, one barrel of tar, and the steam boat George Washington. He will play on seven fiddles and a trumpet at the same time, and give occasional blasts of the trumpet. He will swallow a keg of gun powder and allow the same to be ignited, without receiving any injury from the explosion. He will then be rammed into a cannon, fired off through the roof of the theatre, and light on the steeple of the Baptist Church."

Poisoning—*Farmville (P. E.) July 28th, 1834.*—A most shocking outrage took place on Thursday the 24th inst. in this place. The boarders, travellers, &c. who dined at the Eagle Tavern on that day, were all poisoned! It is supposed arsenic was put in custard, as all those that eat thereof, were taken sick the night following and next day. There were one or two that did not eat of the custard, and consequently escaped. There are various speculations about this affair; but that it was done by negroes, (I mean the cook or house servants,) there is no doubt. There are, I understand, forty persons very sick from the effects of being poisoned, (as the doctors say,) twenty-five of whom are citizens of Farmville. We have heard as yet of only one death, a Mr. Lyon, 12 miles from town, who dined at the Eagle Tavern on that unfortunate day. None of those in town are a little better this morning, but several are very dangerously ill; from others in the neighborhood we have not heard.

From the Boston Republican.

Governor Marcy.—No Paternal!—We learn with suitable regret, that a suit has recently been brought against Governor Marcy, as endorser of B. Knower's note, for some $2600, which had been for some time lying under protest, by one of the Safety Fund Banks. The apology made by the Directors for this step is, that the Governor was about incumbering his farm by a mortgage for six millions of dollars, to foreign capitalists; and the bank therefore thought it was high time to look out payment or security. "The General" says, "People who do business on borrowed capital ought to break," and we reckon the General knows.

Health of New York.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce that the number of deaths in New York, last week, was between 240 and 250, a greater number than has occurred in one week since 1832.—This number, however, includes many individuals who died on Saturday and Sunday, July 26th and 27th, from excessive heat and drinking cold water. More than 120, exclusive of these, were under two years of age. The Journal adds that no case of Asiatic cholera has occurred, but the Times and Commercial Advertiser, attribute the sudden death, on Sunday last, of Mr. William Lawson, inspector of the first ward, to the cause. Mr. L. was in good health at 10 A. M. at 11 he was attacked with symptoms resembling those of the cholera, and at 7 in the evening, he was a corpse.

The Commercial Advertiser remarks—"That there have been a few scattering cases of the alarming disease, there can be no doubt. A physician of character showed us, on Wednesday last, his written report of three decided cases—but they were all constrained—and such being the fact, it was not advisable to alarm the community upon the subject. Since that time there have been two or three cases which have terminated fatally. Still, however, the cases have all been sporadic, and it has not assumed the type of an epidemic—and we trust it will not."

Serious Accident.—On Tuesday morning last, as the workmen employed on St. Peter's Church, in Roxbury, were hoisting stone to the top of the wall, a distance of over 40 feet from the ground, the rigging gave way, and precipitated three men, all by the name of Mahony, (father, son, and, it is believed, a nephew,) to the ground amidst the stone and rubbish below. The father had his collar bone broken, and shoulder dislocated; his son had his leg broken in two places; the other man had his leg badly broken in two places, near the ancle. Two were taken to the Hospital in the city, the other to his dwelling in Roxbury. The neighbors gave them prompt assistance, and rendered them every kindness in their power.—*Bost. Tran.*

Mr. Randolph's Will.—At the late term of the General Court of the commonwealth of Virginia, held at Richmond, a paper purporting to be the last will of John Randolph, of Roanoke, was offered for probat on behalf of John Randolph Bryan, an infant and principal devisee, by his next friend and grandfather, Judge Coalter; a motion was thereupon submitted on behalf of John, Juba and Essex, (slaves of Mr. Randolph,) to permit them for themselves, and the other slaves, to appear as parties and to oppose the probat of the said paper, and at the same time to offer for probat as the last will, another paper, by which they and the other slaves were emancipated. These motions on behalf of the slaves were overruled by the court on the ground that while in the condition of slaves, they could not legally be admitted parties to any proceedings, other than a suit in forma pauperis or bill in equity, for the recovery of their freedom. Upon this decision being announced, the same motions were submitted in the name and on behalf of the Right Rev. Mr. Meade, one of the trustees named in the last mentioned paper, which were allowed, and he became party on the record, for purpose aforesaid. The parties not being prepared to adduce their evidence, a subpoena duces tecum was awarded to the clerk of Charlotte county court, commanding him to bring up the paper last offered, and commissions granted the parties to take the depositions of witnesses residing in London and Philadelphia, and the cause continued to the next term.

Counsel for Bryan—Johnson and Standard.

Counsel for the slaves—Robinson, (Attorney General,) and Taylor, with whom General Jones, of Washington, is associated.

CHOLERA.

Montreal.—The number of persons admitted into the Cholera Hospital at Montreal from July 12th to 29th, amounted in all, to 75, of whom 43 died, 21 were discharged convalescent, and 11 remained.

Montreal, July 31.—We have heard much said since yesterday morning about the public health, and we are convinced that we speak the unanimous sentiments of the inhabitants, in calling for an immediate Report of the Disease and Mortality since the Cholera is reported to have broken out amongst us—namely, the 11th of the present month.

Every enquiry we have made confirms the statement which we made yesterday, that the disease is diminishing,—indeed, we may say, rapidly ceasing.—Again, then, we call upon the Mayor and Corporation to report.

The Sanitary Committee are in a sad difficulty at the Sheds. It takes some days to cure a patient, and as they had only one death in 30 hours, they neither have, nor are they likely to have any room for some days to come. This speaks well for the state of the public health.

Family Steamer.—A machine has lately been invented at St. Louis, Mo. which can be applied to almost any use, such as the cleaning of furniture without the least injury to the varnish, windows, looking glasses, &c. by letting on steam and wiping it with a cloth, but is more particularly intended for the destruction of chinches. It is a small portable engine, extremely simple, which throws the steam with such force that it penetrates the smallest fissures, and scalds the chinch to death. The bedstead can be cleaned without the trouble of uncording and taking it apart, as is usually the case. It will also destroy red ants, cockroaches, and other insects troublesome to a house. Hatters have pronounced it of great service to them in steaming hats.

An interesting coincidence.—It is very pertinently and naturally remarked by the Raleigh (N. C.) Register that La Fayette died on the anniversary of the *first Declaration of Independence:* the 20th of May being the day on which North Carolina declared herself independent; and that too, it is curious to observe in language almost identical with that used afterwards by Mr. Jefferson, in drawing up the Declaration of the United Colonies. It is well observed, further, by the same paper, that it is a very striking coincidence, that Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe, should have died on the Anniversary of the *General* Declaration of our country's independence, and La Fayette on that of the original one.

Converting Sea Water into Fresh.—Many attempts have hitherto been made to attain this most desirable object, all of which, either from complexity of arrangement or costliness of apparatus, have failed of the intended effect. Messrs Wells and Westrupp, the patentees of the new method—and, we believe, the only certain one—of converting sea water into a pure, palatable, and healthful liquid, have now, however, succeeded beyond all expectation, in the construction of a simple and effective machine, with which the cookery for a large ship's crew is carried on at the time it is producing at the rate of eight or nine gallons of excellent water per hour. We have much pleasure in adding our testimony to the value of this important invention, and in recording the fact, that his Majesty has honored it with his decided approval, and drank a sparkling glass full of the purified water.

The following narration, which we give verbatim from the London Herald, is almost incredible:

The wife of Thomas Benson, livery lace maker, of Great Queen street, Lincoln's-Inn fields, being suddenly taken ill on Thursday morning last, to all appearance expired, and when every symptom of life had fled the body was duly laid out. The husband, hoping for a little consolation in his distress from some money which he had reason to believe she had secreted from him in her lifetime, began to search for it, and in the course of the evening found upwards of £30, principally in silver, in a rusty tin box, deposited in an old bird cage in the cellar. On the following night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, whilst the undertaker was in the house, receiving instructions for the funeral, to the astonishment and terror of the whole family, Mrs. Benson came down stairs, having been in a trance nearly 30 hours. Her situation has so terribly shocked her that but faint hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Capt. Back's Expedition.—A late London paper contains a despatch from Capt. Back to the Royal Geographical Society, written at the east end of Great Slave Lake, December 7, 1833. At this place he had erected a house, in which it was his intention to pass the winter, and which he had named Fort Reliance. It is situated lat. 62° 46' 15" N., long. 109° W.—the variation of the needle being 25° 11' E. The letter says—

In making a succession of portages from lake to lake, I crossed the same traveller's [Hearne] line of route, and fell on a lake of such magnitude as to be bounded on the E. by E. by the horizon. In a N. E. direction it led us to a river, which we went up, and again launched the canoe on another extensive sheet of water. We were bewildered several times among islands and deep bays, still I kept going to the N. E., in which direction I was the more assured the river must be, from the general flatness of the surrounding land, and particularly from the northwest dip of a few sand hills that were occasionally seen to the northward.

After being three days on the same lake, I encamped on some sand hills at the bottom of the bay, and despatched the men in two parties to look for the Thlew-ee-cho-dezeth, the source of which I accidentally discovered while occupied in taking some angles from the summit of a hill.

On the third day the people returned, having fallen on the river at some distance from us. The canoe was immediately carried to its stream, which is narrow in some parts, and connected with a chain of small lakes by detroits and rapids. I could not forget giving my poor voyageurs a glass of grog on this occasion, after which grateful ceremony we pursued the meanderings of the current, sometimes with ice on each bank, till the 1st September, when my little canoe was so shattered, the nights were so cold, the country totally destitute of wood and the men fairly exhausted, that I could not with any degree of prudence incur further risk this season.

We had been fourteen days without wood, and on the 5th of September got to the first dwarf pines, about two feet high, and on the 7th, concluded the journey, by arriving at the east end of the Great Slave Lake, where I had previously directed Mr. M'Leod to commence the building of our establishment.

I have a very compact observatory built, where the needle is performing its diurnal functions with more or less regularity, according to the appearance of the aurora, or other atmospheric phenomena. The dip, magnetic force, &c. have also been ascertained; nor am I conscious of having omitted any thing that the friends and projectors of the scientific part of this expedition may have expected from me.

A London paper relates the following incident, as an evidence of extraordinary discernment, in "his Grace the Duke of Wellington:"

It was nearly twelve o'clock before the Duke's travelling carriage was drawn up to the door of University College, and then he got into it, accompanied, as on his entry, by Mr. Crocker. Just as he had taken his seat two squalid looking fellows approached him, one of them holding in his hand a dirty piece of paper, which he alleged to be a certificate of his service as a soldier. This person requested his Grace would give him something to drink his health, saying he had been at the storming of St. Sebastian. The Noble and Gallant Duke asked him what regiment he had belonged to at that time; and on hearing his reply, which, however, did not reach those who were standing round, he said "No, no; it was not there at all." This fellow, who was evidently an impostor, then folded up his sham certificate, and put it in his pocket, seeing the Duke was not "to be done." But the other gave proof of his services, and "had his claims allowed." He sought the Grace's bounty upon the ground of his having been at the battle of Orthes. "I don't think you were there, my honest friend," said the Duke. "I was, your Grace, and I'll prove it," replied the rugged veteran; "I was standing at the corner of that field where your Grace, received the slight wound on the hip." This was conclusive with the Duke, and putting his hand in his waistcoat pocket, he presented him with a sovereign. "Thank your Grace," said the mendicant soldier, "I'll now go and drink to your health and long life, with as light a heart as any man in Oxford." The carriage then drove off amidst the loud cheers of the spectators. His Grace took the Tetsworth road, and it was understood that he would call at the Earl of Jersey's on his way to London.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The warfare between the two schools of American poets, is continued with unabated vigour. The Quarterly man is supported by a writer in the National Gazette, of Monday afternoon, in an article of nearly two columns in length. He flourishes his literary cudgel with amazing dexterity, and confounds the lakists with whole mouthfuls of French and Latin.

We learn from a paper published at Franklin, Tennessee, that the county court sitting in that place recently passed an order to enclose an acre of ground adjoining the poor-house, and have it planted with mulberry trees, for the purpose of giving some easy and suitable employment to the paupers, and at the same time rendering their maintenance less burthensome to the county than it is at present.

Trade of the Schuylkill.—We learn such is the rapid increase of business on the Schuylkill, that it is in contemplation to establish a regular line of packets, to ply from that river to Boston. The enterprise, we have not a doubt, would be adequately sustained, for no one who has not paid attention to the subject, can imagine the vast amount of goods of all kinds—flour, window glass, tobacco, &c. that reach the wharves in that neighborhood through the canal.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute, for August, was laid on our table on Saturday. It contains a number of interesting scientific articles, and an essay from the pen of Dr. Mitchell, on the means of elevating the character of the working classes.

The amount of tolls received on the Pennsylvania canals, for the week ending July 26, was $34,920 46.

Mr. Durant designs to make a second ascension from Boston, as soon as he can repair his balloon.

Complete returns of the Louisiana election, are now furnished in New Orleans paper. White's majority over Dawson, is ascertained to be 1640 votes.

A Boston merchant has shipped a quantity of anthracite coal to Constantinople.

Six deaths from Cholera occurred in Washington, Pa. in the week ending on the 26th of July. A board of health has been appointed by the town council, to take such measures in regard to the health of the town as they may deem expedient.

A male child, a few months old, was found at the door of a house in Lafayette Place, New York, on Thursday, 31st ult. It was taken to the almshouse, and christened *Lafayette Place.*

Benjamin Burke, a soldier of the Revolution died in Upper Merion, Montgomery Co. (Pa.) a few days since, in his 92d year. He sacrificed all his property during the struggle of the Revolution, and served in several actions.

Canister shot, bullets, a broken bayonet and a silver knee buckle, weighing about the eighth of an ounce, have been ploughed up on the Saratoga Battle Ground. An Hotel is about to be erected on the spot.

A letter from Montreal of the 27th inst., says—"The cholera is now bad with us—two of our merchants, Mr. Montgomerie, and Mr. Peddie, died last night of this disease."

"Taking for Granted," is the title of a new work upon which Miss Edgeworth is at present engaged, and which will soon be given to the public. We take it for granted that it will be looked for with a good deal of interest.

Nath. Pickett, of Portland, died suddenly in Norfolk, Va. a few days since, from drinking cold water, while in a heated state.

A reward of $50 is offered by the postmaster of Fairfield, Conn. for the apprehension of a young man named Hardsey, an assistant in the office, who has absconded with funds to the amount of about one thousand dollars.

Thomas Moon, a waiter at Congress Hall, Saratoga, died suddenly on Saturday last, by drinking cold water. He left a large family in dependent circumstances,—and as soon as the fact became known, a purse of $330, was made up for the relief by the guests at the Hall.

A serious accident happened to Mr. Burden's new steamboat, on the 31st ultimo. The boat left Albany, at 5 o'clock, for New York, and when near Castleton, 10 or 12 miles below the former place, struck on a bar, and lodged one of her cylenders, which filled, and she sunk on that side. The engineer arrived on Friday evening in the E. in. It is supposed the boat will not be got afloat, and that the machinery will have to be taken out. We understand there were no passengers on board.

The Albany Journal states that the injury to Mr. Burden's steam boat, is more serious than was at first supposed. Both cylinders are entirely destroyed. The loss it is said will not fall below $15,000. The channel was obstructed by vessels, between one of which and the dam, the boat had to pass. Finding the passage too narrow, the pilot first rung his bell to "stop her," and then to "go back." The last bell the Engineer mistook for one to "*go ahead,*" which brought her up on the dam.

The building of a large cotton factory was commenced on the 4th of July, at Beard's Falls, near Columbia, S. C. It is to be conducted on the temperance plan.

A tailor in Winchester, Va. has discovered a plan of making coats without the usual seam in the back—which will fit equally as well if not better than those having the regular seams.

A destructive fire broke out in the village of Wethersfield, Conn. on the 30th ult. Much valuable property was destroyed.

The semi-annual election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in the state of Rhode Island, will take place on Tuesday, the 28th inst. As a Senator in Congress, for six years, will be chosen at the next session of the legislature, it is presumed that the choice of Representatives will be warmly contested.

A motion is about to be introduced in the British House of Commons, extending the right of suffrage to unmarried females.

Captain Ross found human beings living in latitude 77, just 13 degrees from the North Pole. The expedition, according to the evidence of the House of Commons, cost Mr. Sheriff Booth £17,000, and Capt. Ross £4000.

West Point, on the Hudson river, is said to be thronged with company.

The Tennessee convention has adopted the principle, that all judicial officers shall be elected by the legislature, for a term of years.

The daily mail between Mobile and New Orleans has been discontinued, and a tri-weekly mail substituted.

John Klingensmith, jr. has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, by the Jackson conference of Westmoreland and Indiana counties. The present member from that district, is Richard Coulter, Esq.

A young lady, in appearance on the favorable side of twenty, went before the Police Magistrate of New York, on Wednesday, to complain of an aged parent, whom she accused of boxing her ears. The old man was arrested and committed to prison on the charge.

Judge Bort, Gulian C. Verplanck, and Francis Granger, are spoken of in the New York papers, as strong candidates for the chair of state, in opposition to Gov. Marcy. One of the three, it is expected, will be nominated at the Convention to be held in September: probably Mr. Granger. Election, first Monday in November.

Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pa. will be re-opened on the 9th of September. One hundred students, we understand, are expected to enter for a course of collegiate instruction. Rev. J. P. Durbin, President of the Faculty, has already taken up his residence in the borough.

Books were opened in Tallahasse, (Florida) on the 15th of July, to receive subscriptions to the stock of the *Tallahasse and Jacksonville Rail Road Company,* recently incorporated, and in a few hours eleven hundred shares were taken, amounting to $110,000.

The steam boat North America, takes passengers from New York to Albany, for 50 cents per head. When she started from the former city, on Thursday, she had on board from seven to eight hundred passengers.

Wm. Gregory, sheriff of Mobile county, Ala. offers a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Augustus L. Glover, who on the night of the 10th of July last, broke jail. The prisoner was charged with the murder of John R. Wiggins. He is described as being about six feet high—has black hair and eyes—wears a bold and imposing look, and is about twenty-one years of age.

The Court of Errors in Connecticut have confirmed the verdict of the court below, against Miss Prudence Crandall, for boarding, harboring and teaching children of color, contrary to law.

Mrs. Trollope has lately published a book of travels in Belgium and Western Germany.

The house and shop of Dea. Martin Tinker, Westfield, Mass. were destroyed by fire on July 27th,—loss, $3,500 and no insurance.

During the severe storm of wind and rain on Thursday, 31st ultimo, about one hundred and fifty feet of the roof of the new bridge at Columbia, was blown off. The rafters struck a flat boat, which contained a number of persons, in their descent, and stove a hole in the bottom. The boat filled and sunk, but the men escaped without injury.

Extract of a letter from Jonathan Dickinson, to William Smith, dated Philadelphia, 9d month, 1697. "If any occasion presents, write to me by way of New England. We have the Post goes there—in 14 days we have an answer from Boston, and once every week from New York, once in 3 weeks from Maryland, and once in a month from Virginia."

Contracts, we learn through the Montreal papers, have been given out for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, which stupendous work is to be immediately commenced. The improvement begins beyond the Provincial boundary.

The Washington Race-course has recently been transferred to Mr. Oliver, of Virginia, a gentleman of high respectability and ample means.

Mrs. Hamblin, it is stated in the Inquirer, has obtained a divorce from her husband Thos. S. Hamblin, manager of the Bowery theatre, New York.

The ladies of Newburyport have set their faces against the itinerant Graham. An opposition party, however, among those fair ones, are endeavoring to do away with this hostility, by visiting from door to door, and exhibiting a miniature model, or specimen, of Graham's bran bread!

To stop hemorrhage from a leech bite, put a spoonful of plaster of Paris, in the same state as when taking a cast, on the bleeding orifice.

Mr. Wolff, the missionary, is at Malta: he was robbed in Nubia, and taken, together with his servant, to the slave market to be sold. The servant fetched a high price, but he went very low; he says the [illegible]

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session, in Washington, Pa. on the 24th ult. About 150 ministers were in attendance, Bishop Soule presiding. Returns made to the conference show the increase of members, during the past year, to be upwards of 9000.

Some feeling has been excited in Gettysburg, Pa. in consequence of a dispute between the Rev. Mr. Schmucker, of the Lutheran, and the Rev. Mr. Young, of the Methodist Church. The former published a work on Theology, not long since, in which he misrepresented the doctrines of the Methodists, for which he has been called to account by the latter.

The Harrisburg Chronicle states that the Baltimore and Wheeling wagon transportation company, during the short period of their operations sunk from 20 to 30000 dollars. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is now navigable, and further repairs are going on to make it permanently so. Wagon carriage cannot compete with that by canal, and hence the Pennsylvania canal will be the medium of transportation from Baltimore to the West.

A portion of the Mormonites begin to have doubts of the sanctity of their leader Joe Smith. They have resolved to make no further exertions for the advance of Zion, until they receive a fresh revelation from heaven. They will wait a good while.

During the last three months no less than 4191 emigrants from Germany, arrived at Baltimore.

John White, recently convicted in New York, of an assault upon one of the officers of the Kenduskeag, at Vera Cruz, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and ten dollars fine.

On the passage of the Bangor from Boston on Friday last, a partition that had just been put up near the engine, accidentally caught fire, but was soon extinguished. The passengers on board the boat, exonerate the commander from all blame.

A company of military juveniles, lately made an excursion from Boston to Salem, armed with pikes, and carrying with them a piece of juvenile artillery. A key cannon, we suppose.

The Selma, arrived at New York, left Sisal for Havana, 26th June, at which time the governments of Campeachy and Merida were at war. 4000 soldiers were investing Campeachy, belonging to Merida and commanded by its governor.

A letter dated Portsmouth, Ohio, July 27, states that the cholera had raged in that town and its vicinity, with much violence and fatally, but was then on the decline. Twelve fatal cases occurred on the 26th.

A letter from Halifax, of the 23d ult. says—"An English steam boat will leave here in a few days for New York or Boston."

We learn from the Pittsburg Manufacturer of the 2d instant, that four or five cases of cholera have actually originated in that city. Three of the cases were successfully treated by Dr. Callaghan.

The babe left in Lafayette Place, New York, some days ago, has been taken by a lady and gentleman, who have adopted it. It is said to be a most beautiful child.

An Irishman by the name of John Clifford, was killed at Port Adams, R. I. one day last week, by the falling of a barn. The workmen at the fort subscribed between $300 and $400 for the relief of his family.

The life of Col. Crockett, written by himself, has been republished in London.

The prosecution against Prudence Crandall, at Canterbury, Conn. has been quashed, says the New Bedford Gazette, by the Supreme Court of Errors, on account of a technical informality in the indictment. Upon the main question therefore in the constitutionality of the law on which she was prosecuted no decision was had. We did not learn whether a new trial will be granted.

A letter from Marseilles, dated the 28th May, on board U. S. schooner Shark, states that in coming out of Toulon on the 16th, she was ran into by the French steam vessel of war Rapid, and much injured. The schooner immediately put back, and with the assistance of the Delaware's mechanics, was soon refitted and sailed again on the 18th May. All well on board.

A serious accident occurred on the Charleston Rail Road a few days since, by the collision of two trains of cars from adverse points. One of the trains had two empty cars in front, both of which were broken to pieces. An engineer, two assistants, and three passengers were considerably injured, none of them, however, dangerously. The darkness of the night prevented the engineers from seeing the approach of the engines, until they were too near to prevent a collision.

The Mayor of Baltimore, has issued a proclamation against the sending up of balloons having lights or fire in them. A few days since one descended in a lumber yard, and had it not been immediately discovered, would have been the cause of the destruction of a large amount of property.

It is a well known fact, which cannot be too often published, that a musket, fowling piece, &c. is very apt to burst if the wadding is not rammed down close to the gunpowder.

In taking down the old Episcopal church of Middletown, Conn. the grave of a lady who had been buried 80 years, was opened, for the purpose of removing the remains. The coffin had mostly decayed, but the principal bones were perfect, and some portion of the grave clothes were but little decayed. The teeth were perfectly sound.

A display of musical talents, to test the relative merits of Gambati and Norton, trumpeters, is about to take place in New York. The editor of the Times calls Norton the best player in the country; but Noah says that Gambati has more science and skill. The settlement of the question, it is proposed to leave to arbiters chosen by the performers, a joint benefit to be given at Niblo's, the tickets at a dollar.

At the instance of the Mississippi and Atlantic Rail Road Company, the Secretary of War has sent Col. Long, of the U. S. Civil Engineers, to examine into and report upon the practicability of a rail road from Memphis, on the Mississippi, to Charleston, S. C.—A part of the country which has been already examined, is said to be quite favorable for the construction of the work in question.

Charleston papers contain intelligence of the loss by fire, near Demarara, of a fine merchant ship, the Georgetown, Capt. Miller, owned by Messrs. F. & H. Murray, of Liverpool. The fire commenced in the hold, on the night of the 4th ult., under the cabin floor, where the sails were stowed. The ship was taken in tow by a steam boat, carried out of the way of the rest of the shipping, and ran ashore, where she burnt down to the water's edge. The *Georgetown* was ready for sea, and was to have sailed the next morning for Barbadoes, in ballast. She was fully insured.

Recipe for the Cholera.—Major Noah, in his last Star, gives the following directions for manufacturing a genuine case of Cholera. "Eat two cucumbers, dressed or raw, as you prefer—then take a quart of blackberries, four green corn, four young potatoes mashed,—a lobster, or a crab—some ice water, and wash the whole down with a quart of buttermilk, and you will shortly have a touch of the real thing."

Steam Boats on the Mediterranean.—A letter from Marseilles states, that the number of steamboats which ply from that port increases very rapidly. Two English boats sail regularly for Leghorn—one to Naples, and the passage usually affected in 48 hours. One boat undertakes to reach Lisbon from Marseilles in four days, stopping at Gibraltar; another is about to start for Constantinople, where it is expected to arrive within a week, although it will stop at three intermediate places.

Periodicals in China.—According to the French papers, the taste for literature is on the increase even in China. A new daily literary paper, and a monthly review, have been established at Pekin.

Canalling Extraordinary.—The Canajoharie Investigator says—A small boat containing a family of 12 souls, drawn by one man and three boys, passed through this village on Wednesday last, on the Erie Canal. They were from Buffalo, and were on their way to Albany.

A Handsome Compliment.—The New York American remarks,—"We have as yet seen nothing so good in relation to Mr. Cooper, as an article in a late number of Waldie's Journal of Belles Lettres. It is scholar-like, and sufficiently severe, but always gentlemanly in its tone."

Tennessee vs. Duelling.—The Tennessee Convention, who are engaged in revising the State Constitution, adopted in Committee of the whole on the 22d ult. a proposition *to deprive of the privileges of citizenship any person or persons who shall fight a duel, or bear a challenge, or aid or abet in fighting a duel.*

Corned Beef.—An ox was observed in New York, a day or two since in a perfect state of intoxication, caused by eating cherries which had been used in rum.

Cholera in Dublin.—The cholera has made its appearance again in Dublin and its vicinity, with scarcely any abatement of the virulence which marked its first approach. In the neighbourhood of Kingston and Blackrock (says a letter writer,) numerous fatal cases have occurred; and although no public mention has been made of cholera in the city, I have heard from good authority that 40 deaths occurred in one parish on the north side of the river last week.

Miriam Coffin.—The editor of the Boston Transcript announces Joseph C. Hart, Esq. of the New York Bar, as the author of Miriam Coffin.

Death by Fright.—During the thunder-shower on Saturday afternoon, a little girl in Tewksbury, who had been ill for some days, but was not considered sick, was so terrified at a sharp flash of lightning, and the loud report that followed it, as to fall instantly dead.—*Lowell Journal.*

A new Yankee Drink.—Water sweetened with molasses, and moderately seasoned with cayenne pepper, is said to make a delightful drink during the warm weather.

The Chinese mode of curing disease.—In Cochin-China, when a person is supposed to be dying his friends and relations seize his arms and assemble round his bed: they scratch their sabres, striking and cutting at the air, and they think that by this means they prevent the approach of the evil demons.

Refinement of Cruelty.—Take a fine, noble spirited horse, cut off the hair of his tail bob short—put him in harness with a short check rein—high as 30, and where flies are plenty. If he is a horse of common sense, he will take the first opportunity to run away, and either destroy your carriage or dash your brains out.—*Brooklyn Star.*

Shocking news for a fashionable resort.—The Chapel Hill (N. C.) paper says, Shocco Springs in this State may in a few years become as fashionable a resort as the Springs of Virginia. We would advise them to give it some more mellifluous name, if they anticipate any such thing.

Specie.—The schr Leonard, from Tampico, with $77,000, and the schr. Metamora, from Metamoras, with $45,000 in specie, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult.

The New York American states that the ship Hannibal, of 550 tons, arrived at that port from London, July 10, and the whole freight carried by the noble vessel, one of the regular packet line, amounted to but £[illegible]—of which £70 were on the ship's account, £40 on account of steerage passengers, and the residue on account of the merchants.

A Methodist Camp meeting, will be held in Esq. Everhart's woods, near West Chester, on the 25th inst.

A new machine for spreading hay has been invented by Capt. Genter, of Hudson; with the aid of one or two horses it can do the labor of ten men or boys, more effectually, and in less time.

At Lexington, Ky. on the 30th ult. funeral honors to the departed Lafayette were paid, and an Eulogy on his life and character was delivered by Henry Clay, Jr. It was pronounced in presence of more than five thousand spectators, and the papers speak of it as an impressive and eloquent production.

Paterson Rail Road.—The New York Gazette announces that the Paterson rail road is completed as far as Harsimus, (within a quarter of a mile of Jersey City) and that cars will be placed on the route in the course of a few days.

The steamboat Pioneer, struck on the 9th ult. at the mouth of the St. Joseph's River, and went to pieces—engine and furniture saved. The passengers and crew were rescued by the daring exertions of Capt Dingley and crew of the schr. Marengo.

Morrison, who was recently entrusted with $3,300 by the Cashier of the Newbury, (Vermont) Bank, to pay in Boston, and who accordingly *did not,* has been arrested in Eastport, and $3000 recovered.

A slight accident happened on the Worcester Rail road on Saturday afternoon. The horses of a team had been left by the driver near where the track passes the county road in Newton, and being started at the noise of the engine, ran the cart back, until it struck one of the cars. The cart was upset and broken, and the horses thrown down, but not materially injured.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the first Monday in October, for the election of three representatives to Congress from that State, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. Foot, Ellsworth and Huntington.

A commission of lunacy was recently held in London, to inquire into the state of mind of Miss Jane Elizabeth Crawford. It appeared from the examination of witnesses that she entertained the fancy that every color spoke its own language; that these languages confused her. Her greatest aversion was to pink and green.

Among the acts passed at the recent session of the New Hampshire Legislature, was one declaring "that no assignment of his property by a debtor for the benefit of his creditors shall be valid, unless it shall provide for the distribution of the property assigned among all his creditors, in proportion to their respective claims; nor unless the assignor shall make oath that his intention was to place in the hands of his assignees all his property of every description, except such as is exempted by law from attachment and execution."

Pigeon Flying.—Four pigeons were sometime since let off from the vicinity of Stamford for London, where one arrived in two hours and 13 minutes, and another in three hours; the remaining two did not return until next morning. The distance is eighty-four miles.

Serious apprehensions are expressed in letters from Jamaica, respecting the result of the experiment of emancipation, as extravagant ideas are entertained by some of the slave population. A negro, on being reproved by his master, exclaimed "Ah massa, me to be free 1st Aug. and you is de first man dat I shall lick."

An Injured Husband.—An aged and highly respectable French gentleman named Francis Bellenaye, presented himself before the Police Magistrate yesterday, to prefer a complaint against his loved, but most villanous wife. He had married her a few years since for love, and from her representations thought her wealthy. He however found her poor; he wedded her as a widow, and discovered that she had one if not two husbands besides himself alive. He found her notwithstanding her boasted freedom from debt, to be deeply involved, and the payment of her pre-existing debts and her extravagance, had reduced him almost to poverty. On Friday last while he was out, she took all his best furniture to auction, sold it, pocketed the cash, and escaped. He wanted to find a remedy but in vain and was told that all he could do was to advertise his wife.—*N. Y. paper.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Gazette, of Monday.

Five Days Later from England.

By the arrival of the packet ship Hibernia, captain Wilson, we have our regular files of papers to the latest dates. There does not appear to be a word of political news of moment, and seldom have our files been so barren.

The abuses of the Post Office establishment in England (as well as in this country) engrossed much attention of the English parliament; and the subject of the abuses there was undergoing a sifting as searching as we hope that will be by the Committee appointed by the last Congress. The abuses in the English Post Office, it appears, have been similar to those discovered in the management of our Post Office Department.

A battle had taken place near Pampeluna, between the Queen's troops and the insurgents, and the contest was a severe one, in which the Carlists suffered much.

The French papers of the 29th of June, were destitute of interest. The Moniteur announces the provisional Treaty between France and New Grenada.

Don Miguel, with a suite of 150 persons, had arrived at Genoa.

The affairs of Turkey and Egypt remained unsettled.—An Egyptian frigate had arrived at Constantinople about the 4th of June, with a million of piasters as a present from Mehemed Ali, but its effect was of a doubtful character.

The state of American politics, down to the 9th of June, per the George Washington, are given in the London papers of the 30th of the same month; and it is among the novelties of the day, that the London editors are so watchful of the great movements of our government. The tone and violence of our administration papers is condemned by some of the English prints.

The termination of the elections of France, in favor of the ministerialists, had produced some tumults, but ultimate good was anticipated. The French nation, it is said, dread the renewal of the influence of republicanism.

The British government has resolved to form a new settlement on the southern coast of Australia, near Spencer's Gulf, which contains a harbour, named Port Lincoln, of sufficient capacity to contain in its three coves all the navy of England. Captain Stuart, of the 39th regiment, reports that 5,000,000 acres of the richest land he ever saw approximates on St. Vincent's Gulf, and abuts on the Murray river, which is navigable for large craft for 1000 miles in an easterly direction; Kangaroo Island lies off the entrance of these two gulfs, and abounds in salt, fish, seals, kangaroos, and possesses a good soil. The whole lies in latitude from 34 to 36 S. and in longitude E. from 136 to 140. An interesting feature in this establishment is, that all the land is to be sold, and the produce is to be expended in the encouragement of agricultural families to emigrate. It is, according to the evidence of several officers who have examined it, a land of corn, wine and oil.

Don Carlos, of Spain, family, and suite, had left Portsmouth for Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, which had been hired for their residence. His other attendants, 100 persons, had gone to Hamburg.

The honest Spanish patriot, Gen. Mina, was complimented with a splendid dinner at the Albion tavern, London, given to him by noblemen and gentlemen, on the 29th ult. The full account of this dinner occupies nearly two columns of the Morning Herald, for which we have not room.

The Herald of June 30, says—"The late Gov. Penn, who died last week at his seat, Stoke-park, Bucks, at an advanced age, had an hereditary pension on the Consolidated Fund of 3000l per annum, granted on a Parliamentary compensation to the Penn family, to indemnify them for a loss of territorial rights in Pennsylvania, consequent on the separation of the American colonies from the English Government.

(From the Kentish Observer.)—Paganini embarked at Dover for Boulogne on Monday, accompanied by a female, apparently not more than 17 years of age. The friends of the young lady are in pursuit, with the hope of prevailing upon her to return. Her father caught her at Boulogne, and compelled her to return, where she would find other music.

The Dublin Evening Post states that the efforts made by both extremes in Ireland, to excite the people to resistance, have failed—that Lord Roden and Mr. O'Connell have both issued this missive without effect—and that is a fact, which cannot be disputed, "that an indifference the most profound reigns from one end of the Island to the other."

London June 29.—The intelligence from Switzerland leaves little doubt of the intention of the Northern Powers to put into execution their coercive measures against Switzerland, unless the Federal Government will immediately give up the German refugees who took part in the affair of Frankfort, and, in general, of all proscribed persons who have sought an asylum in that country, with the view of exciting disturbance in Germany. The post is to be first stopped, and then the commercial intercourse. M. de Dusch, who has been sent to Zurich to announce the resolutions of the Conference, does not deny that these measures will be almost as detrimental to the interests of the States adjoining Switzerland as to those of the Republic itself, but that nevertheless, those measures will be enforced with the utmost rigor. It is manifest to all the world, that the proceedings of the Conference on this occasion, have a deeper origin than that body would choose to acknowledge.—The true reason for his hostility against Switzerland is, that it holds out to the neighboring states the example of its freedom. If the federal government be obliged to succumb, as most probably it will do, to the dictates of the Conference, then we bid adieu to any further practical liberty in Switzerland. The cantons may boast of free institutions in form, but they will be ancient in fact.

The Press will be completely silenced; for if Switzerland ceases to be able to protect a single refugee from Frankfort, how shall it dare to issue a journal in which the affairs of any of the northern states shall be mentioned, except in terms of the most servile adulation? It is the influence of Swiss liberty which the Conference dreads, because the example is so near home and so contagious.

Portsmouth, June 26.—Early this morning, the brig Betsey, from Lisbon, anchored at Spithead.—She has on board, 200 refugee Spanish officers, chiefly of rank. After holding a conference with some of Don Carlos's retinue, she put to sea, bound for Hamburg. Every preparation was made to fire a royal salute upon Don Carlos leaving from Brompton, but he waived the honor; his two sons are still here, and it is said if his new quarters are not pleasant, he will return to this garrison. The Braganza, Admiral Napier, remains at Spithead. She has a number of seamen over her complement, destined to man the Portuguese ships taken by the French a long time since from Miguel, at present in Brest harbor, to which port the Braganza will shortly sail to negociate for their being given up to the Queen of Portugal.

IRELAND.

Dreadful Affray—Several Lives Lost.—It is with feelings of horror and indignation, we lay before our readers the particulars of one of the most barbarous scenes that ever disgraced the Christian country. It was generally understood here early this week, that two factions, and we believe the only two now unsubdued by the law in this country, (the Cooleens and the Lawlors,) were making preparations for a fight, and were to have met yesterday (Tuesday) at the races of Ballyhea—in consequence of which three officers, and a large party of the 69th, proceeded from our barracks to prevent it; but so great were the numbers assembled for the purpose of carrying this infernal design into effect, that it was found impossible to prevent or even quell the fight. Immediately after the races, which terminated about 3 o'clock, the two factions, consisting of at least one thousand men, commenced a deadly riot with sticks and stones on the strands, and in some time the Cooleens gave way, and retreated to the Cashon; but the tide being then fast flowing, they could not cross the river without resorting to two sand barges, which they suddenly crowded that both immediately sank, and a great number were drowned. Those that could swim were pelted with stones by the Lawlors from the shore. Twelve bodies were washed on shore, and as we have been informed, are still lying on the strand, their friends being afraid to come near them, lest a similar fate should befal them, as in doing so they should go to the Lawlors' side of the river. It is generally thought that from the number of lives lost, the surviving parties will become more savage, and that a scene of bloodshed, if possible more horrifying, will take place this day. We understand that the military and police have made about 20 persons prisoners, whom they conveyed to Listowel. No other reason can be assigned even by the persons connected with these factions for the hostility they bear each other, save that it has existed over half a century. A vast number of Cooleens came from the county of Limerick, and never saw the persons whom they came against, till they met in conflict.—*Cork Chron.*

Latest from Jamaica.

Files of Jamaica papers, to the 12th July, have been received by our contemporaries of New York. They contain but little news of interest. The legislature of the Island remained in session, and was principally occupied in the discussion of questions likely to grow out of the act for the abolition of slavery. The public, so far as we can discern, feel disposed to meet the doubtful results of the measure, with moderation and firmness. At the latest dates the Assembly was engaged in the Valuation system, and much attention had been devoted to the perfecting of a Police Establishment, the registration of arms, and other precautions to prevent an outbreak at the period of anticipated emancipation. The Marquis of Sligo, the Governor of the Island, had issued a proclamation addressed to the blacks on the subject of their approaching freedom, containing very salutary advice as to the use of the privileges they were about to receive. That the white population look forward to a struggle with the blacks, is evident from the circumstance that extraordinary efforts are making to increase their relative numbers by emigrations from Europe, and especially from Germany. A Mr. Myers had recently imported sixty-five Germans, at an expense of £17 sterling each; and a bill had been reported to the Assembly to grant him £500 as an indemnity for this beneficial enterprize. A general law has also been enacted for the encouragement of similar undertakings.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker. 41 S. Third st.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 8, 1834.

	Redeemable.	Int P'd.	Offered.	Asked.	Remarks.
Loans.					
U. States 5 per cts	1835	100	100½	100¾	Interest paid quarterly, 1 Jan. 1 July, 1 July 1 Oct.
	1834	100	100	101	
Pennsylv'a 5 per cts, 1837 &	1839	100	102	103	
1840 &	1841	100	103	104	
	1846	100	103½	105	
	1850	100	105	106½	Half yearly. 1 Feb. 1 Aug.
1853 &	1854	100	106	107½	
1856 &	1858	100	107	108½	
	1860	100	108	109½	
Philadel'a 6 per cts	1840	100	105	107	
	1846	100	108	110	
1852 &	1853	100	111	114	
Philadelp'a 5 per cts, 1838 &	1839	100	101	103	
1840 &	1843	100	102	104	
1845 &	1846	100	103	[illegible]	
1848 &	1850	100	104	106	(City & Ohio Loans.) Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July
1851 &	1852	100	105	107	
1853 &	1854	100	105½	107½	
1855 &	1856	100	106	108	
1857 &	1858	100	106½	108½	
1859 a	1860	100	107	109	
1861 &	1862	100	107½	109½	
1863	1864	100	108	110	
Ohio 6 per cents	1850	100	115	117	
do 5 do	1850	100	[illegible]	112	
Union Can. 6 per cents, hf. conv.	1836	100	90	95	Quarterly 16 Jan 16 Apl 16 July 16 Oct
all do	1836	100	95	96	
do	1849	100	98	100	
Chesapeake & Del. Canal sixes	[illegible]	100	70	90	Half yearly 1 Jan 1 July
	1846	100	70	90	
Schl. Nav. 6s conv.	1840	100	106	106	Quarterly 1 Mar 1 June 1 Sep 1 Dec
do 5½s not conv.	1837	100	100	101½	
do 5s do	1845	100	98	99	
do 5s do	1850	100	99	100	
do 5s do	1855	100	100	101	
Lehigh Coal & Nav. sixes, 1835 a	1836	100	99	100	
do. 6s	1838	100	99½	100½	Quarterly 1 Jan. 1 April 1 July 1 Oct.
do. 6s	1839	100	100	101	
do. 6s	1844	100	101	102	
do. fives	1840	100	93	94	
do. 5s	1843	100	93	94	
Del. & Hud. Canal sixes	1838	100	92½	100	Quarterly 1 Jan 1 April 1 July 1 Oct
Masonic sixes		100	108	110	Half yearly April & Oct
do fives		100	100	102	
Franklin Institute fives		100	[illegible]	90	
Philad. Ger. & Nor. Rail-road 6's	1843	100	85	95	Half yearly 1 May 1 Nov.
Newcastle & Fren. Rail-road 5½s.	1853	100	96	99	Half yearly 1 Jan. 1 July
Danville and Pottsville Rail-road 5's	1861	100	97	100	Half yearly 1 June 1 Dec.
Banks.					Last 6 mo's div.
Bank of the United States		100	107	108	7 July 3½ per ct.
Bank of North America		400	432	436	7 July 3 do
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	498	503	2 July 3½ do
Philadelphia bank		100	104	105	5 May none
Farmers & Mechanics		50	65	66	6 May 4 per ct.
Commercial bank		50	63½	65	6 May 4 do
Mechanics bank		35	46	49	6 May [illegible] do
Schuylkill bank		50	57½	59	6 May 2½ do
Girard bank		50	56½	57½	6 May 3 do
Western bank		50	55½	56½	6 May none
Bank of the N. Liberties		25	49½	50	5 May 6 per ct.
Manufacturers & Mech's		50	61	61½	6 May 3 do
Kensington bank		40	59	70	5 May 5 do
Bank of Penn township		50	68	70	5 May 5 do
Southwark bank		50	70	75	6 May 5 do
Moyamensing bank		25	35	37	6 May 2½ do
Bank of Germantown		50	57	60	5 May 3½ do
Bank of Doylestown		20	24	25	5 May 4 do
Farmers bank, Bucks co.		15	18	20	6 May 4 do
Miners bank of Pottsville		50	30	40	6 May 4 do
State bank at Camden		50	46	48	7 Ap 3 per ct.
Trenton banking Co.		50	38	40	1 July 4 do
Commercial bk Cincinnati		100	92	96	4 July 4 do
N. Orleans Canal & bkg co		100	98	100	2 June none
Merch. & Man. Pittsb'g		50	53	54	6 May 3 do
Bank of Louisville		100	[illegible]	100	1 July 5 per ct.
Union Bank, Tennessee		50	51	51½	7 July 4 do
Insurance Comp's.					
Pennsylvania		400	530	[illegible]	1 Aug. 5 do
North America		10	13	14	14 July 4 do
Union		60	70	75	7 July 10 do
Marine		60	73	75	7 July 3 do
Atlantic		60	61	63	7 July 5 do
American		25	29	30	7 July 5 do
Pennsylvania Life		50	56	58	7 July 3 do
Philadelphia		50	70	75	4 June none
Phoenix		60	85	90	2 June 4 per ct
Delaware		50	44	46	2 June 4 do.
United States		25	60	65	3 June 6 do.
Pennsylvania Fire		60	62	70	3 Mar 3 do
American Fire		100	135	140	7 Ap 4 do
Franklin Fire		70	80	85	7 Ap 4 do
County Fire		50	53	55	7 July 3 do
Canals.					
Union Canal, Old stock		200	175	185	None
do. New stock		200	180	190	18 Ap 3 per ct.
Chesapeake & Del. Canal		200	53	[illegible]	None
Schuylkill Navigation		50	93	96	4 Aug. 4½ do
Lehigh Coal and Nav.		50	62	65	7 July 3 do
West Philad. canal		50		40	New
Del. and Raritan canal		100	133½	135	1 July 3 do
Del. and Hudson canal		100	72	75	2 June none
Morris Canal		100	65	70	None
Trenton Delaware Falls		50	30	40	New
Louisv. & Portland canal		100	92	[illegible]	1 Jan. 6 do
Rail Roads.					
Camden and Amboy		100	133½	135	1 July 3 per ct.
Newcastle and Frenchtown		25	33½	34½	18 July 6 per ct
Phil. Germ. & Norristown		50	10	22	20 Oct 20 cts p s.
Westchester		50	49	50	July none
Danville and Pottsville		50	19	20	New
N. Liberties and Penn T.		50	31	32	New
Philadelphia and Trenton		100	73	83	New
Turnpikes.					
Philad. and Lancaster		300	105	137	14 July $6 per sh
Germ. and Perkiomen		100	43	45	5 May $2 per ct.
Ches. Hill & Springhouse		100	75	85	5 May 1½ do
Chelten. & Willowgrove		100	75	85	5 May 3 do
Frankford and Bristol		100	43	45	5 May 2 do
Ridge		100		10	none
Manayunk and Flatrock		25	17	20	8 May 3 per ct.
Bridges.					
Schuylkill Permanent		10	11	12	7 July 4 per ct
Lancaster and Schuylkill		30	12	20	None
Schuylkill Falls		100	100	103	2 Jan. 6 do
Schuylkill at Manayunk		50	50	55	5 May $2 pr sh
Schuylkill at Flatrock		25	unc		None
Schuylkill at Norristown		10	9	10	23 June 3 per ct
Delaware bridge, Trenton		100	60	80	7 Ap $1 50 pr sh
do do Easton		100	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 Ap $7 50 pr sh
Miscellaneous.					
North American coal co.		[illegible]	13	13	16 Jan. 8 per ct
N. Y. City line steamboat		[illegible]	31	[illegible]	Sept 10 per ct
do Peoples' line do					New
Chesnut Street Theatre		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16 Jan $30 pr sh
Arch Street do		[illegible]			None
Walnut Street do		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. $15 pr sh
Philadelphia Arcade		100	45	55	14 Oct. $1 pr sh
Philadelphia Exchange		100	65	70	30 May $1 pr sh

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1834.

ASHES			
Pot, cwt	4 80	4 75	
Pearl,	5		
BUTTER			
Tub, lb		7½	
Extra No. 1	7	7½	
No. 1	6½	7½	
No. 2	6½	7	
COAL			
Lehigh, ton	4 20	5	
Schuylkill,	4 62	4 87½	
COFFEE..Duty..free			
Java,	12½	13	
St. Domingo,	10½	11	
Porto Rico,	11½	12½	
Cuba,	11½	12½	
Maracaibo	11½	12	
Laguira,	11½	12½	
Jamaica,	11½	12	
Rio,	11	12½	
COTTON..Duty..3cts per lb.			
Louisiana,	14½	15½	
Mobile,			
N. Ala and Ten.	13½	15	
S. C. and Geo.	14½	15½	
N. C. and Va.	13	14½	
FREIGHTS			
To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100 lbs	1 75	2	
do. via canal,	1	1 75	
Wheeling, pr wag.			
Pottsville, via canal, ton			
Balt. via steambo.			
FLOUR and MEAL			
Superfine, bbl	5	5 25	
Fine,	5		
Rye,	3 68	3 75	
Middling,		3 25	
Corn meal,	2 87½		
do. in hhds	13 75		
GRAIN			
Rye Pennsylv.	61	70	
Rye, Southern,	66	66	
Wheat, Pennsylv.	1 [illegible]	1 05	
do. South. bush	1 [illegible]	1 03	
Corn, L. C. white,	[illegible]		
do. L. C. yellow,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
do. U. C. round,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Oats, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Southern,	[illegible]	31	
Barley, Eastern,	75		
do. Pennsyl.	80		
HIDES			
1st sort..1833..lbs	14	15	
MOLASSES..duty..5 cts per g.			
New Orleans,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sugar-house,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
do. New York,	41	43	
do. Philad.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
do. Steam,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Trinidad,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Porto Rico,	[illegible]	30	
English French Isl.	[illegible]		
Havana & Matanzas,	26	28	
MACKEREL			
No. 1, bbl	7	7 [illegible]	
No. 2,	5	[illegible]	
No. 3,	3 44	3 50	
OIL			
Linseed, Am. from store,	83	85	
do. Dutch,	[illegible]		
Whale, gal.	30	33	
Sperm. winter,	1		
do. summer,	90		
PLASTER PARIS			
In Delaware, ton	2 [illegible]	2 50	
In Schuylkill.	2 25	2 31	
SEEDS			
Clover, bush	3	3 75	
Flaxseed, rough	1 40	1 50	
do. clean, cask			
Timothy, cask	16		
Herds, bush			
Orchard grass,		2	
WHISKEY			
Rye, in bbls	[illegible]	30	
do. hhds	[illegible]	27½	
do. from wagons	23		
WOOL			
Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.	50	55	
Am. wash. full blood	55	60	
do. ¾ blood,	[illegible]	[illegible]	
do. ½ blood,	[illegible]	40	
do. ¼ and com.			
Am. unwash. full bl'd.			
do. ¾ blood,			
do. ½ blood,			
do. ¼ and com.			
Super. pulled lambs.	37	40	
No. 1..do.	[illegible]	35	
No. 2..do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
No. 3..do.	[illegible]		
Saxony, clean,	[illegible]	73	
Spa. sheep, R.F.&S.	60	[illegible]	
do. lambs.	80	75	

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 9, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

SPURIOUS GOLD COIN.

We are informed by a broker of this city, that large quantities of spurious gold coin are in circulation here, so well executed, and so closely resembling the genuine coin, that even good judges find it difficult to detect the counterfeit. No metal is so easily counterfeited as gold, and those who are not perfectly competent to detect imposition, should be cautious in receiving coin. Several store-keepers have told us that they are determined not to receive any species of gold coin, in consequence of the free circulation of spurious emissions.

American Institute of Letters.

We learn that the American Institute of Letters are having executed beautiful Diplomas, which will in future be conferred on members admitted to the Association. They will be of parchment, written in English, and ornamented with the seal of the Institution, representing the Genius of America, with an appropriate motto.

OLD ROGUES CAUGHT.—A bold attempt to rob the dwelling-house of Mrs. C. V. Allen, in Arch near Eleventh st., was made Tuesday evening, by a part of the gang of thieves now prowling about the city. From what we can learn in reference to the operations of the burglars, it appears that a large number were concerned. Two only, calling themselves Robt. Cooper, alias Gray, and William Stewart, alias Haines, known to be old offenders, were arrested. These were found outside the house by watchman Bussinger, and the noise they created alarmed their confederates inside, who made their escape through the back yard, before the arrival of a reinforcement of the police. The prisoners were bound over to appear at Court, in the sum of $1000 each.

Many depredations have lately been committed upon the property of our citizens, particularly those residing in New Market Ward, where a regular system of robbing the yards of baskets, brushes, wash-basins, and other out-door furniture, seems to have been pursued for some time past. A correspondent assures us that the good house-wives of that section of the city, have been vexed beyond measure, at the loss of such articles, indispensible in the arrangements of every family. Those who lock up at night should be careful to remove within doors, all these matters of temptation. There is no security equal to that which results from the adoption of prudential measures.

Most of the literary men of this country appear to be actively engaged in the preparation of works for the public press. We learn from the New York Mirror that Halleck is about to commence his long-talked-of poem, "The Minute Men." Percival has renounced the Muses, and has given himself up, it is said, to the task of making a fortune. Bryant has gone to Europe; his leisure will, no doubt, become the parent of many a brilliant gem of "poesy divine." Woodworth is hard at work *reading* an epic, in twenty-four books, and an historical novel, with Captain Smith for its hero. Simms, encouraged by the brilliant success of Guy Rivers, has already commenced the plot of another American novel, and is also busy, preparing some volumes of tales for the press. Willis and Dr. Bird are now in England. Cooper is said to be engaged on a sea-story.

THE PARACHUTE.

The feat of descending in a parachute, from a high elevation, obtained by means of a balloon, has never, we believe, been attempted in this country. Some years since an aeronaut, who ascended from Vauxhall Garden, in this city, attracted together an immense concourse of spectators, by an announcement that he would descend in this manner, but, on reflection, his prudential motives appear to have triumphed, as he came down with his balloon. He advertised the next day, that the failure was owing to his being unable to obtain a sufficient elevation.

M. Garnerin, an experienced aeronaut, made a beautiful descent in a parachute, in London, about thirty years ago. Immediately after cutting the cord which attached the car to his balloon, he fell with great velocity, and the spectators were much alarmed —but as soon as the parachute opened, which took place in a few moments, the descent became very gentle and gradual. One remarkable circumstance was connected with this descent, which made the situation of the aeronaut rather unpleasant—this was the vibration of the parachute with the appendages of the cords and basket—which at times was so great, that the parachute and the basket, with M. Garnerin, appeared to the astonished spectators below, to be nearly on a level, or quite horizontal. This vibration, however, diminished, as he came nearer to the ground.

The parachute used on this occasion, is described as resembling a large umbrella of canvass, about 30 feet in diameter, but destitute of ribs and handle. Several ropes of about 30 feet in length, which proceeded from the edge of the parachute, terminated in a common joining, from which shorter ropes proceeded, to the extremities of which a circular basket was fastened, in which the aeronaut placed himself. The balloon was of the usual sort, with a net, from which ropes proceeded, which terminated in a single rope a few feet below the balloon—to this rope the parachute was attached. It was ingeniously contrived, that by cutting the rope next the basket, the parachute with the basket would be separated from the balloon, and in falling would be naturally opened by the resistance of the air.

MONOPOLY.

The old Hudson River Association appear to have an almost unlimited control of the steam boat navigation of the North river. They own several large and swift boats, two of which leave New York for Albany daily, one at 7 A. M. and the other at 5 P. M. The fare is three dollars.

The only opposition boat between Albany and New York, the present season, is the West Chester, which commenced regular trips, three times a week, about a month since—fare one dollar. Against this boat the association run the North America, on the same days—fare *fifty cents*. The West Chester, therefore, has but a small chance of success.

It should be observed that the association have reduced the fare to Albany, in the North America only. The other boats charge *three dollars*. A spirited opposition seems to be necessary on the North River.

SWINDLING.—A countryman passing down Third street, with his team, Wednesday morning, was accosted by two persons, one of them a black man, and desired to change a fifty cent piece. He did so. The black man then desired him to change a five dollar bill, but the countryman refused, as the note, which was no doubt a counterfeit, was much torn and defaced. The black said he had immediate use for $3 25, and if the countryman would lend him that amount, he would return it promptly. The unsuspecting farmer complied, and gave the black fellow the money. He handed it to his white companion, who at once made off. The black then desired the farmer to remain in front of a store, near New street, until he went in and saw his master. He entered the store, made some frivolous inquiry, and came out and said his master was not there, but he would no doubt find him in the store at the corner of Branch street. This store he entered on the Third street side, leaving the countryman on the outside. The black enquired for a porter named Smith, but before obtaining an answer, passed out of the door on Branch street, and ran off. In the course of a few minutes, the farmer becoming impatient, inquired at the store, if "the black fellow had got his note changed yet," when he learned, to his utter consternation, how completely he had been duped.

This should be a warning to countrymen visiting our city, to avoid all intercourse with strangers. There are sharpers prowling about our streets, constantly on the look out for victims.

NAVIGATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

A public meeting of citizens was recently held in the town of Owego, New York, with a view to the adoption of measures for the formation of a steam boat line of communication on the Susquehanna, between that place and Wilkesbarre, Pa. A letter from an experienced engineer, showing the practicability of navigating the Susquehanna by steam, was read, and also a communication from citizens of Wilkesbarre, showing their readiness to concur with the inhabitants of Owego, in any measures calculated to attain the object in view. A resolution was then adopted, authorizing a subscription to the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of building a steam-boat—the stock to be divided into 1000 shares of $10, to be taken by the citizens of Owego, Wilkesbarre, and intervening places.

The Harrisburg Chronicle states that the enterprise of navigating the Susquehanna by steam, was attempted by a company of Baltimore gentlemen in 1826. Three steam boats of light draught were built for the purpose. The Pioneer ascended the West Branch as far as Jersey Shore. The Codorus ascended the North Branch, 31 miles above Wilkesbarre. The Susquehanna, while ascending the same Branch, burst her boiler in the falls at Berwick, which disaster, with the loss of life attending it, seems to have put an end to the enterprise. The object in ascending the North Branch was to reach Owego, in the State of New York, the heart of a great wheat country. The object at present is to connect the navigation of the Pennsylvania and New York Canals, by which the anthracite coal of Wyoming may be furnished to the New Yorkers, and the salt and plaster of New York be brought into Pennsylvania. The North and West branches of the Susquehanna, water a beautiful country, surpassed by no other in the richness of its products and the value of its resources and minerals. The proposed enterprise cannot fail to result in great advantage to those by whom it has been undertaken.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.—A writer in the Boston Transcript states that the natural heat of the Sulphur Springs of Virginia, is 96 degrees, nearly equal to blood heat. There are three baths—the largest about fifty, and the two smaller, thirty feet in diameter. The water is clear as chrystal, and at the bottom are left the smooth flat stones, in their natural shape, between which the spring rises, the water constantly changing, apertures being left through which it flows off after rising to a certain height. The water is said to be invaluable as a cure for dyspepsia, rheumatism and liver complaints. The writer adds—

"There are three hundred visiters here, and many have been turned off from want of accommodation. *Pallets* are made in numbers every night on the ball room floor, for those who arrive in the last stages, and in the morning if there be an empty *cabin*, they take it who "speak first." All assemble in one eating room, a motely group,

> Puppies with dimples, and women decked
> With all a scullion's graces,
> Mighty and mean;
> Clerks, coachmen and ladies,
> Soilled and clean.

For my part I am always disgusted, and sit patiently, thinking oft-times how Epicurus would bear it. We have many an Apicius amongst us, and the very counterpart of the celebrated glutton sits at my right hand. This gentlemanly being dives into the pastry before we commence our *Mutton*, and concludes his dinner by swallowing a quart of soup to fill up the chinks! This is no exaggeration. Bribery and corruption of the servants is the only way to get any thing to eat; but *our* servant is *a smart one*, and bribed by *so many*, that we fare no better than if we were without a cent of money in our pockets."

Such violations of etiquette would not be permitted in this city, and we marvel that they are tolerated in the South.

DEATH OF JUDGE JOHNSON.—The Hon. William Johnson, of South Carolina, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his lodgings on Brooklyn Heights, on Monday afternoon.—He had been laboring for a long time past under an affection of the jaw, which had recently increased to such a degree as to render it indispensable to submit to a surgical operation. The Judge underwent a very painful and difficult operation by Dr. Mott in the most heroic manner, without any aid from his surrounding friends, preferring to rely on his own fortitude to sustain him under it. The exertion thus used, it is supposed, excited his nerves to their utmost power and when the operation was safely over, a reaction took place, and he died of exhaustion.

The Court of General Sessions and the Court of Common Pleas, immediately adjourned on receiving the announcement of the death of Judge Johnson.

STATE ELECTIONS.

The elections in the several States are held as follows:

Maine,	2d Monday in September
New Hampshire,	2d Tuesday in March
Massachusetts,	2d Monday in November
Rhode Island,	4th April and August
Connecticut,	1st Monday in April
Vermont,	1st Tuesday in September
New York,	1st Monday in November (continues three days)
New Jersey,	2d Tuesday in October
Pennsylvania,	Do do
Ohio,	Do do
Delaware,	1st Do do
Maryland,	1st Monday in October
Georgia,	Do do
Virginia,	In April
North Carolina,	In August
South Carolina,	2d Monday in October
Tennessee,	1st Tuesday in October
Kentucky,	1st Monday in August
Louisiana,	3d Monday in July
Alabama,	1st Monday in August
Mississippi,	Do do
Indiana,	Do do
Illinois,	Do do
Missouri,	Do do

MONTREAL.—A letter to the editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, under date of Montreal, Aug. 1st, gives a lamentable account of the progress of the Cholera in that city. Several leading merchants and many distinguished citizens have fallen victims to this dreadful disease. The following is the list of interments for five days.

		Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
Sunday,	27th July	27	23	50
Monday	28	27	25	52
Tuesday	29	25	15	40
Wednesday	30	25	16	41
Thursday	31	30	17	47
		134	96	230
At the Cholera shed, say				10
			Total	240

giving a daily average of 48 deaths per day, in a city of now less than 28,000.

The writer adds that among Europeans and Americans the disease is as fatal as it was in 1832, but among the French Canadians it is not so destructive as heretofore.

WELLSBURG, VA.—A case of cholera occurred near this town, about the 20th ult.—a Mr. Davis, who had just come up the Ohio from New Orleans. He had been indisposed during his passage, and the steamboat which conveyed him had the cholera on board. Mr. Dean, who attended Mr. Davis after landing, took the disease and died soon after, and his mother-in-law died a day or two after him. The health of Wellsburg was said to be good.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—A death by cholera took place about eight miles from this town on the 23d ult. There had been no cases in the town or vicinity, and the health of the people was good.

MYSTERIOUS.—Captain Hobbs, of the British schr. Union Jack, which arrived at Boston on Friday, from Windsor, N. C. picked up, 28th ult. Mount Desert E. N. E. 15 leagues, a hogshead containing the body of a man, but being very offensive, he let it go again without examining it particularly. One of the hogshead heads was hung on strong iron hinges, and had a clasp similar to a harness cask, and was secured by a padlock.

ABOLITION OF DUELLING.

An effort is now being made in England for the abolition of the barbarous and sanguinary practice of duelling, by the establishment of an accredited Court of Honour, having full jurisdiction over all cases of dispute between gentlemen. A bill, detailing the course of proceeding, in an appeal to this Court, has been reported in Parliament by Mr. Buckingham.—The preamble is as follows:—

Whereas many valuable lives have been sacrificed, and many innocent and unoffending families have been deeply injured, by the barbarous and sanguinary practice of duelling; and whereas the custom of appealing to arms, and determining private quarrels by single combat with deadly weapons, is a relic of feudal ages, and wholly inconsistent with the duties of religion, the dictates of morality, and the ends of justice; and whereas the practice is defended chiefly on the ground that there are no competent tribunals to take cognizance of such offences as are usually the causes of these deadly encounters; and whereas it is desirable to put an end to this practice of duelling by substituting a better and more satisfactory mode of determining such differences as may arise among officers of his Majesty's civil, naval, and military services, as well as among gentlemen not included in either of these classes, be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, and by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by and with the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. That Courts of Honour shall be established, with full powers to take cognizance of, hear, and determine, all cases referred to them for adjudication, by parties conceiving themselves to be insulted or aggrieved; and that the decisions of such Courts shall be binding on both appellants, under penalties to be hereafter specified.

2. That these Courts shall be constituted of not less than three, nor more than seven individuals, of a rank as nearly as may be attainable to that of the parties making the appeal; and that the selection and nomination of such individuals to form the Court of Honour prescribed, shall be vested in the following authorities:—For the adjudication of all cases of dispute between the servants of his Majesty, whether civil, naval, or military, the principal officer in that department of the public service to which the appealing parties may belong, at the nearest station to the spot where the dispute may have arisen; and for gentlemen not belonging to any branch of the public service, the senior Magistrate, or the Sheriff, of the county in which the points of difference may occur.

3. That persons having any cause of quarrel, not cognizable by civil or military law, but such as is usually determined among gentlemen, by reference to private friends, or by appeal to arms, shall select, as at present, each a second, or representative, who shall have power and authority to draw up a statement of the case of their respective principals in writing, copies of which shall be interchanged between each, and signed by both parties.

4. That the statements thus drawn up shall be laid before the proper authority, indicated in the preceding clause, with a request that he will summon the requisite individuals of the rank and number required to form the Court of Honour, whether civil, naval, military, or otherwise, within a period of not less than three, nor more than seven days, from the date of such appeal, which individuals shall be bound to attend at the time and place appointed as Jurors of our Lord the King.

5. That the Court being assembled shall proceed to elect the senior member in age, as its President; and after hearing the seconds as advocates on either side, shall call before them such witnesses as they may deem necessary, and receive such oral or written testimony as they may consider fairly applicable to the case in dispute; after which the President shall sum up the evidence, and the Jurors or members of the Court of Honour shall each deliver their opinions and decision on the case, beginning with the youngest member, and going upwards with the remainder by seniority of age; when the President, as Judge, shall pronounce his verdict, which, if concurred in by the majority of the Court, himself included, shall be held binding on all parties, and without appeal.

6. That the expense of such proceedings before Courts of Honour thus constituted shall be confined to the payment of the advocates, witnesses, and costs of evidences on either side; the service of the Jurors or members of the Court of Honour being gratuitous, as in Grand Juries and Courts-martial at present; but that in all cases the party proved to be the aggressor in the dispute, and condemned by the verdict of the Court as being in the wrong, shall be held liable to the payment of all the costs on both sides, and be subject to be detained in custody until such costs are discharged.

7. That the refusal, on the part of any individual giving or taking offence, to refer his case to the adjudication of a Court of Honour, constituted as above described, shall be taken to be an acquittal of the party consenting to such an appeal; and such refusal of any one party, when communicated by the other who consents to the Court, shall, when duly authenticated, be published under their authority as a judicial settlement of the case.

8. That in the event of both parties in any quarrel holding the authority of such court of Honor in contempt, and still appealing to arms, and engaging in a duel with deadly weapons—whether actual injury be inflicted by the combat or not—the following penalties shall be imposed on the convicted offenders, whether principals, seconds, or accessaries before or after the fact. If in the civil, naval, or military service of his Majesty, the offenders shall be dismissed from their public employment, and deprived of all rank and pay for a period of not less than five, nor exceeding seven years. If in no branch of the public service, the offenders shall be deprived of all rank in society, and of all civil and political privileges as British subjects, and placed without the protection of the law for a like period.

9. That in the event of any wound being inflicted on, or death ensuing to, one or both of the parties engaged in any duel, the property of the other parties, including both seconds and accessaries, shall be held liable for full pecuniary reparation to all who may be injured, either directly or indirectly, by such wounds or death, to the extent of maintaining, as far as the joint property of all the parties will admit, the families and dependents thus deprived of their natural protectors and supporters, in the same state and condition as they would have been maintained had no such wounds or death occurred.

10. That this act shall commence and take effect from the 1st day of January, 1835; that it shall extend to every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and all our colonial possessions, settlements, forts, factories, and establishments, wherever existing, by sea or land; and that it shall be taken and deemed to be a public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and others, without being specially pleaded.

The Thrilling Token.—In the cholera season in the village of Harlaem, near the city of New York, the Rev. G. L. Hinton, an excellent, warm-hearted, classical and pious clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and his lovely wife, were both on their death beds, brought down by the pale destroyer. They were in separate rooms, and when the interesting lady found her soul taking wing to the better world, she took off her wedding ring, and sent it to her dying husband as her last token.

The delicate and beautiful emotion of heart which prompted the beloved wife, when in the agonies of death, to return her wedding ring to the dear one from which she received it, is too holy and sublime to be fully appreciated except by kindred minds. This act was a solemn and precious farewell. Its language was this:—Take this token, the dearest gift that was ever committed to my keeping by earthly hands. I have kept it in my hours of joy and sorrow, and whenever I looked upon it, a flood of love and refined affections would rush upon my heart. The death chill is now upon the hand which it adorned. These eyes cannot longer rest upon it, and see its pure, yet simple brightness. I return it to thee, the dearest object of my earthly affections, with all its valued associations.

Well might the affectionate husband, as he received the precious token, have bowed as he did upon his bed, and prayed that as they had been one in life, they might be undivided in death! He took the ring, which is the last of earthly things from which a wife may part, and as it touchingly spoke of a thousand tender scenes—of duty done—of life ended—*the mystic ring wedded him to the dead, and it was the token of re-union—the dim pledge of joys too bright to be shadowed by earthly symbols—too pure to be longer enjoyed beneath the cloudy atmosphere of time.*

Her spirit lingered but for a moment in the clouds, and her companion for time joined her for eternity.

A Customer.—An Irish girl called at a store in Washington street, a few days since, and calling for hose, was handed a bundle. She seated herself on a box near the door, and drew on a pair; and walking up to the counter, tendered the store keeper 10 cents in payment. He told her the price was fifty cents; she was obstinate in her determination to give only a shilling. As she had the hose on her feet, she imagined she was sure of them at her own price. The store keeper stepped out to call a constable and the girl stepped out of the stockings and vanished before his return. —*Boston Galaxy*

A breach was made on Monday, in the branch of the Columbia Rail Road, which passes down Willow street—originally Pegg's Run—Northern Liberties, to the Delaware River, by the falling in of the culvert under the track. The hole made in the arch is probably from 30 to 40 feet in length. The accident occurred between New Market and Front street, on a part of the road but little used, and its repair, which will involve a considerable expense, will interfere but little with the arrangements of the company.

The accident is to be attributed, we believe, to a defect in the masonry of the arch, though it occurs to us that the arch itself was entirely too slender to bear the weight upon it. Owing to the encroaches of the tide, and the large body of water passing down after a heavy shower, a diameter of about twelve feet was allowed, but the wall was made only nine inches thick. Great difficulties were experienced in the construction of the culvert, from the unfavorable character of the soil, which is wet and marshy, at all seasons of the year.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The disgraceful fight in England, between Dutch Sam and Tom Gaynor, was witnessed by a great concourse of women.

Two men fighting in London, while engaged in the scuffle, one seized the tongue of the other between his teeth and bit it off.

From Bell's Life in London.

LATE EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

We proceed to give a full account of the extraordinary and almost unprecedented outrage committed on the person of Mr. Gee, an attorney, of Bishop's Stortford, who was induced to come to London in consequence of a letter which he received, bearing the signature of "W. Heath," in which the correspondent expressed a wish to consult him respecting some property which was to be disposed of in the neighbourhood in which he lived. Mr. Gee, having no suspicion that there was any sinister intention on the part of "Mr. Heath," wrote to inform him that he would be at the Bull Inn, Aldgate, at 10 o'clock on Monday week, when he would be happy to give him a meeting. On Monday morning, accordingly, Mr. Gee was true to his appointment, and was met at the Bull Inn by a person who presented him with a second letter from the supposed Mr. Heath, apologising for his absence, on the plea of indisposition, and requesting the favor of his calling upon him at his own house, to which his messenger would conduct him, about a mile down the Commercial-road. In all this there was nothing unusual, and Mr. Gee, entertaining no doubt that he was about to have an interview with a respectable, if not a profitable, client, did not hesitate to assent to the wish expressed in the letter and at once agreed to accompany the man in a coach, which was waiting for the purpose. The carriage was driven, without further ceremony, to a small house, only one story high in York-street West, almost at the further end of the Commercial-road. The house was a corner house, the first down the street, and on the coach stopping, the door was opened, and Mr. Gee having entered the passage, he was met by a second man, while his previous companion paid the fare and discharged the coach. Mr. Gee now observed that the passage was carpeted, but before he had time to make any further remark, the man by whom he was received requested he would walk down stairs to the kitchen, where his brother was at breakfast. To this Mr. Gee, although somewhat surprised, did not object, and having descended a few steps leading to the back door, he turned to the left and went down the kitchen stairs, which were but low in number, and which, his back being to the light, were rather dark.

No sooner had he reached the bottom, however, than he was seized by a third man, and by the two men who followed him down stairs, and instantly forced into what turns out to be the back kitchen, from which daylight had been excluded, and in which candles were burning. His surprise and terror at the moment not only deprived him of the power of utterance, but of resistance, and before he recovered his presence of mind, he was dragged into a sort of box or den which had been erected within the kitchen, and placed on a bench which ran along the back of it.—His first impression was, that he had been trepanned to this remote spot for the purpose of being robbed and murdered. As his alarm increased, he begged for mercy, but was told to be silent, with an assurance that his cries for assistance would be fruitless. Completely paralysed, he submitted to his fate. He was soon relieved from the apprehension of immediate death from the persons by whom he was coerced seizing an iron chain, which was attached to a staple fixed in a strong beam at the back of the den, passing it round his waist, and then drawing the links through a second staple on the opposite side, fixing it firmly with a padlock, which one of the men locked, thus securing him as if he were a wild beast. This was not sufficient; his tormentors next seized his legs and stretching them to the right and left, lashed his ancles with strong cords to two iron rings fixed on another beam, which ran along the floor, and with the exception of his arms, he was thus, to all appearance, effectually secured. During these operations his protestations against the illegality and cruelty of such treatment were heard in silence, and the cause for such outrages remained a mystery; at last the principal actor and director of his confinement told him the object of these preliminaries. He reminded him that he was in possession of certain property and deeds belonging to a lady named Canning, and that he was brought there for the express purpose of forcing him to give up that property, or, if he refused, he was to be kept there a prisoner until he thought proper to comply with this demand. He renewed his complaints of this outrage, but without avail, and at length, finding he had no alternative, and desirous of obtaining his liberty, he agreed to write a letter to Mr. Taylor, of the Corn Exchange, the agent of Messrs. Gibson & Co., the bankers, at Saffron Walden, requesting him to pay 800l to Mrs. Canning, and another letter to Mr. Bell, of Newport, Essex, the executor to the late Mr. Canning, desiring him to return by the bearer the mortgage deeds for 1,200 which he held. The letters were dictated by the persons already alluded to, who brought pen, ink, and paper for the purpose, and they were written by Mr. Gee on his knee. So much accomplished, he was informed that he must remain where he was, not only till this check was paid, but until the mortgage deed was safely secured. All these facts have been already fully detailed, we therefore confine ourselves on the present occasion merely to a short recapitulation. Mr. Gee was now so exhausted from mental agitation, that he requested he might have a bottle of soda water; this was refused, but a pot containing some beer was brought, from which he drank.

His person was then searched, when he admitted that he had 90l in gold and bank notes about him, conceiving that they meant to rob him of this; they declared, however, that they did not want his money, and asked him if he had a knife? he replied in the negative, but remarked that if he had, they need have no apprehension of his committing self-destruction. All the parties then quitted the den, and left him in complete darkness; and, hearing the street door closed, he thought one or all of them had departed. His feelings now became more agonized than ever; was he to be left there to perish, or what was to be his fate? At first he gave himself up to despair, conceiving it utterly impossible that he could extricate himself from the chain round his body, upon which he tried all his strength, but which was too firmly fixed to afford a chance of its removal. At last, after the lapse of two or three hours, during which his sufferings were dreadful, he found that he could insert his hand and part of his arm between the chain and his body. This gave him new hope, and by repeated struggles, he finally succeeded in slipping through and getting the chain over his head. This accomplished, and his hands free, he had less difficulty in untying the lashings of his legs. Being now released, he groped his way out of his prison, the door of which had been fortunately left open, from a belief, no doubt, that it was impossible for him to move. On gaining the kitchen stairs, he rushed up, and opening the back door, got into the garden, and from thence he jumped over a wall into the garden of the house adjoining, and once more breathed the air of liberty. It subsequently appeared that two of the men were left on guard in the front parlor, where they were getting their dinner at the moment of his escape; but, although roused by the opening of the back door, they were too late to recapture their victim. Mr. Gee ran along the Commercial road in a state of distraction, and met two police men, to whom he communicated his almost incredible tale; but they, believing him to be insane, declined acting, and advised him to apply to the Magistrate at Lambeth street; this he subsequently did; but not till he went direct to Mr. Taylor, at the Corn Exchange, to stop the payment of his check, and took other steps to prevent Mr. Bell from giving up the mortgage deeds.

On arriving at Lambeth street office, on Monday afternoon, he communicated to the Magistrates all that we have described, stating that under the will of the late Mr. Canning he had about 2000l to invest in profitable and available securities—The interest to be paid to the widow, and the principal at her death, or on her marriage, to devolve on the children. Of this money it appeared Mrs. Canning had long been trying to get possession, and he supposed the plot which had led to his temporary and horrible incarceration had been in some way or other contrived with her privity. This gave the clue to the discovery of the whole.—Officers were despatched to watch the residence of Mrs. Canning at Old Ford, while others were set to watch the premises in York street and thus Edwards, the principal, and his two associates, Weedon and Lecasser, who are relatives of his by marriage, were apprehended; and, as will appear by our police report have been fully committed for trial. Our readers are already aware that Edwards is a blind man, a music master by profession, who was married to Mrs. Canning some few weeks back, under the assumed name of Heath, having first obtained an introduction to her, from being employed to tune her piano forte. The man became acquainted with the whole state of her affairs, and although deprived of sight, concocted the plan which we have described, with the view of gaining forcible possession of property from which he was legally excluded. In the details of this plan he seems to have exercised wonderful acuteness and ingenuity. The house in York street was taken for the express purpose and could only have been selected by Edwards from description. Weedon and Lecasser were the mere instruments of carrying his project into effect, for he does not appear to have had any other active accomplice, and, in fact, he acquits these men of all participation in the original design. Having got possession of the house, his first object seems to have been to construct such a receptacle for his intended prisoner as would prevent the possibility of his cries for assistance being heard by the neighbors, for the houses on all sides are occupied; for this purpose he selected the back kitchen, a very small room, with a window looking into the garden. In the centre of this, his companions, by his directions, erected a cage or den, about five feet high, as many feet in length, and about four feet wide. There was a false ceiling, and a door in front, to which there were two iron bolts on the outside. This den was formed of inch deals in the rough, but all substantially secured; a considerable space was left on each side between the cage and the walls, and again towards the window, and these spaces were afterwards filled up with earth dug from the garden, so as to prevent the escape of sound should the victim attempt to alarm the surrounding inhabitants by his cries—and there being an outer door to the kitchen as well as an inner door to the cage, sound would be intercepted in that direction. Along the back of the den was a seat, which had the appearance of a privy, an orifice having been cut out in it, should Mr. Gee have any occasion for such a convenience. The beam to which the iron chain was attached was strongly morticed into the sides of the cage, and attached to the back—iron staples being inserted to receive a link of the chain on one side, and the padlock on the other.

The beam to which the feet were to be fastened was nailed to the floor, and two iron rings screwed completely through it, so as to bid defiance to removal by ordinary strength. Had the whole been framed for the confinement of the most desperate maniac, the arrangements could not have been more complete; and, in truth, had the chain been tightened one link more, it would have been utterly impossible to effect an escape, and that it was not so tightened arose, perhaps, from Mr. Gee pressing forward at the moment the padlock was affixed—for nothing seemed to puzzle Edwards more than the mode of his extrication.—Whether, upon the money and mortgage deed having been secured, it was intended to have given Mr. Gee his liberty, is a matter of speculation. Some adopt the notion that when all that was necessary was obtained from him he would have been left to perish, and that it was on this account such pains were taken to prevent the possibility of his cries being heard; and this conclusion is thought to be confirmed from a bag being found thickly wadded, near the cage, which, it is presumed, if he became clamorous, would have been tied over his head; and, again, it is rumoured that Edwards had talked in the neighbourhood of his expecting to come into a large property, with which it was his determination to emigrate to America. We are disposed, however, to adopt the more charitable conclusion, that it was only intended to coerce Mr. Gee till the whole of the property with which he was intrusted was secured, and that when this was done, some means would be taken to give him his freedom, at least as soon as the parties implicated in the outrage were beyond his reach. Whatever might have been ultimately intended, it must be admitted Mr. Gee had a most providential escape, for it was clear some days must have elapsed before the full objects of the conspiracy could have been accomplished.

During the week great curiosity has been manifested by persons not only in the neighborhood of York street, but from distant parts of the metropolis, to witness the den which we have attempted to describe. The premises were first in charge of the police, who permitted a "favoured few" to have a peep, but since then the key has been given to the landlord, by whom the house has been let, *pro tempore*, to a speculator, who has opened it for public inspection, at the moderate admission fee of sixpence each. The visitors have been numerous, and of all ranks, and the fair sex have not failed to seize this opportunity of gratifying their natural attribute.

A model of the den has been taken, for the purpose of being produced on the trial, which, it is expected, will take place at the next Old Bailey Session. Some doubts seem to exist as to the form of indictment for so singular an offence, and it is believed that two indictments will be framed—one for the common assault, and the other for a conspiracy to commit a felony. Edwards does not seem to be much affected by his situation and only laments the signal failure of his well contrived plans. There was no furniture in the house in York street beyond a couple of chairs, but a calico blind was placed against the parlour window, to prevent the passengers from seeing what was going on within.

Edwards, as we have stated, was married in the name of Heath, while Mrs. Canning assumed that of Jenkins, no doubt for the purpose of keeping the marriage secret, and to evade the provisions of her husband's will, which deprived her of all interest in his property on her marrying again.

The husband of Mrs. Canning was a farmer, living at Bishop-Stortford, where he died about six years ago, leaving his widow with three children, all girls, the eldest being about six, and the youngest two years old. Mrs. Canning removed very shortly afterwards to the neighborhood of her present residence at Old Fort. She moved into the house where she is now living, in Providence-row, only four months back, and she at the time mentioned to the landlord that she had an income of 84l. per annum. The house is a very respectable one, but lying off any main road; the rent is moderate, and she was enabled to live with her daughters in a genteel style. She keeps one servant, whom she brought with her from Bishop-Stortford. Edwards has not confined himself to his profession as an organist and professor of music, but has occasionally taken upon himself the sacred calling of a propounder of the Gospel.

PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVEMENTS.

There is no subject of such prominent interest with Philadelphians, we might also say with Pennsylvanians, as the completion of the route from this city to Pittsburgh. A few facts will place the topic in a strong light. We may here, by way of remark, suggest, that the public prints make much less of the matter than its vital importance demands. Had similar commercial prospects opened to either New York or Baltimore, they would have made such a noise as would have alarmed their quiet neighbours! Only last year the papers of New York boasted in capital letters, that goods had been transported from that city to Cincinnati, via Albany and the canal for the trifling sum of TWO DOLLARS and FORTY CENTS; we give it in capitals, for the whole benefit of the boast shall be prominently repeated; they then thought competition was out of the question—our canal was a humbug, the portage was a *drawback* not to be got over, and the State was so heavily in debt that the tolls would forbid the vast improvements to be used! What are the facts? goods are now delivered from Philadelphia at Cincinnati, for ONE DOLLAR and THIRTY CENTS!!! We place this in capitals also that there may be no misunderstanding. The fact is, as here stated. Facts are stubborn things; we shall enumerate a few more. Cotton has been brought from Alabama, via the Pennsylvania Canal, and delivered in Philadelphia *at a less cost than it could be sent via New Orleans!* and with these additional advantages, that it required *no insurance*, and was not necessarily passed through the hands of a commission merchant, in New Orleans.

It arrived too at a period agreed on, when the merchant could be on the spot, and if so disposed, could vend it without the interposition of a third party, whom like his Orleans factor, he would have been compelled to trust. His own opinion was, that he had saved in freight, saved in time, saved in commission, and saved in risques. Tobacco from Kentucky has been similarly transported and the experience of the owners is nearly the same.

Merchandize is now constantly arriving at our wharves, by transportation lines, to go to the West, *from New York and from Baltimore*, one hundred bags of salt petre were recently transhipped from a N. York brig, in the Schuylkill to our Pennsylvania canalboats destined for Cincinnati. What then has become of the boasted cheapness of the New York State route? We answer, and the facts bear us out, that the Pennsylvania improvements are rapidly superseding those from Albany and that another season *must* see all the course of Western transportation centered in our canals. Nothing can now prevent our onward march. We shall as certainly take the lead, as that New York has so long retained it, if for no better reason, because the saving of time from a New York wharf to Cincinnati, *is more than one half* by sending through Philadelphia, leaving the question of cheapness and earlier and later facilities in spring and fall entirely out of the question.

Philadelphia has been long in laying and perfecting her plans, but it is no vain boast to say that she has laid them like a wise merchant, who makes all his calculations before he sends his ship to sea—enquires all his port charges his captain will have to encounter, sails his ships economically, and knows the extent of the market to which he is going to furnish supplies. Philadelphia has not been an unconcerned spectator of the prosperity of New York, but she laid her schemes so that there should be no Albany to share her success; she dug a deep canal to the Chesapeake, constructed a rail road to the same, and opened a navigable channel to the Raritan; thus putting out all her feeders while the long but easy channel to Pittsburgh was preparing to digest the food thus to be brought to her maw. This may be a homely figure, but it is a true one, and illustrates forcibly our present position. Another fact—the tolls on the Union Canal, a work of the utmost importance to our trade, have been for the last few weeks, twice as great as they were during a similar term *last year*, when they had greatly improved on former returns.

Such are a few realities; what their effect is to be on the future prosperity of Philadelphia, it does not require a prophet to foresee; our fair city is about to commence a career of prosperity, in spite of the times, to which there has heretofore been no parallel in the history of the country. Her streets are full of intelligent merchants whose character stands high every where, and most prominently so in *the West*. The buyers from the valley of the Mississippi left our warehouses with reluctance, because the circumstances of cheaper transportation compelled it; but we are now doubly sure of them by the force of combination and interest. We are not sanguine, nor are we apt to be run away with by new things; but reflection on the circumstances above suggested will bear us out in even brighter visions than we have indulged in. We fear no rail road from Baltimore to the Ohio, if they make one all the way, they cannot compete with us in cheapness. Let us then be indulged in telling the world the comforts of our new position, and if any in other towns should feel envious let them remember we have earned our present distinction through a long period of probation and trial.—*Moore's Price Current.*

PUGILISTIC CONTESTS.—The disgraceful and inhuman practice of prize fighting, is still tolerated, we perceive, in England. A late London paper furnishes an account of a desperate fight which took place near Andover, on the 24th of June, between Owen Swift and Anthony Noon, for 50l. aside, in which one of the parties was killed. The fight lasted two hours. In the last round of 60 or 70, Swift struck his adversary a tremendous blow on the throat, which threw him to the ground on the back of his head, and rendered him insensible. Swift was declared the winner.—Noon was taken to Andover, and put to bed, but after two or three hours dreadful suffering, expired. He had previously declared he would conquer his adversary, or "die in the ring." Both men were about 23 years of age. Noon has left a wife and two children.

Another fight previously took place between young Dutch Sam and Tom Gaynor for 200l. to 200l. This fight lasted two hours and seven minutes. In the last round but one they seized each other by the shoulders, Dutch Sam looking his opponent full in the face, "butted" him under the chin with his head, and he fell. In the next round Dutch Sam settled the business by "his favourite hit" on Gaynor's mouth, which rendered him unable to renew the combat.

Why do not some of the philanthropists of England move parliament on the subject?

A grand musical festival was given in Westminster Abbey, London, not long since, in which nearly three hundred performers took part. The instrumental performers consisted of 80 violins, 30 tenors, 18 violincellos, 18 double basses, 8 flutes, 2 octave flutes, 12 oboes, 8 clarionets, 12 bassoons, 12 horns, 8 trumpets, 8 trombones, 2 orphicleides, 2 serpents, 1 side drum, 2 kettle drums, and 1 tower drums; and the vocal department was equally strong, as in the semi-chorus there were 12 soprani, 8 alti, 8 tenori, and 12 bassi; there being in the full chorus, 112 soprani, 60 alti, 54 tenori, and 80 bassi. Among the pieces performed was Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation, the effect of which is said to have been grand and sublime beyond description.

A reward of three thousand five hundred dollars is offered by the insurance companies of New Orleans, for the detection of incendiaries who lately fired several valuable houses in Levee and Camp streets.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please always mention at what post office their papers are received.

The poetical squib by Susan, shall have a place in our Olio department, in a week or two.

"Love," by C. B. B. is on file.

"Isabel L—a true story," is a deeply affecting sketch. It will meet prompt attention.

"Idle Words," "The Paradise of Spring," and "Flowers," are accepted for publication.

The articles signed "J.," "Augustus," "S. B.," and "M. S. J.," we decline inserting.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Aug. 5.—Received from		*Received from*	
L. Laxton,	$1 00	A. Stickney, Esq.	10 00
C. Goodwin,	27 00	Isaac Quinby, Esq.	4 00
Simon C. Groot,	3 00	Stephen Merritt, Esq.	2 00
James Wells, Esq.	2 00	*August 5.*	
Jos. Michal, Esq.	2 00	S. Clapham,	3 00
John A. Dale, Esq.	1 00	Ann Redbue,	3 00
S. N. Fincher, Esq.	2 00	Chas. F. Beckel,	20 00
Amos Lane, Esq.	2 00	J. P. King, Esq.	6 00
August 3.		H. L. Nichols, Esq.	2 00
John P. Britin,	2 00	J. Thompson, Esq.	5 00
Wm. P. Jones,	5 00	Richard Gwyn, Esq.	2 00
C. J. Barnett, Esq.	2 00	J. W. Carter, Esq.	5 00
T. Creighton, Esq.	4 00	*August 6.*	
C. Hartshorn, Esq.	2 00	John Mitchell,	6 00
Elijah Willard, Esq.	5 00	Samuel Hooker,	2 00
Thos. Roberts, Esq.	2 00	Benj. Taylor, Esq.	2 00
August 4.		John Plummer, Esq.	5 00
Thos. F. Gaskins,	2 00	H. Ritchie, Esq.	2 00
Josiah Bishop,	2 00	A. V. D. Jaline, Esq.	2 00
Joseph G. Oliver,	10 00	Edwin Tay, Esq.	5 00
M. B. Belknap, [cont]	9 50	*August 7.*	
Francis Brewer,	10 00	D. B. Stickney,	3 00
Wm. Brett, Esq.	1 00	Wesley Cummings,	1 00
W. J. Chaine, Esq.	2 00	Gilbert Sharp,	3 00
D. Cathcart, Esq.	2 00	S. C. Stetz,	15 00
Elam Jones, Esq.	2 00	J. B. Myers,	25 00
Saml. Smoker, Esq.	5 00	J. S. Olmstead,	2 00

ALMANACK.

1834. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
9 SATURDAY,	5 5	6 55	5 53	
10 SUNDAY,	5 6	6 54	6 45	D. D. D.
11 MONDAY,	5 7	6 53	7 38	
12 TUESDAY,	5 8	6 52	8 30	
13 WEDNESDAY,	5 9	6 51	9 22	New 5 1 21
14 THURSDAY,	5 10	6 50	10 18	First 11 8 36
15 FRIDAY,	5 11	6 49	11 10	Full 19 9 55
16 SATURDAY,	5 12	6 48	12 2	Last 27 6 36

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society receive deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 339 North Third below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. William Simpson, to Mrs. Harriet Davis, both of Chester county, Pa.

On the 17th of July, by the Rev. Thomas Neall, Mr. Samuel Sarp, to Miss Elizabeth Force, both of Burlington, N.J.

On Thursday morning, 31st ult. by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Mr. B. Edward Benton, to Miss Sophronia Isabella, only daughter of the late Capt. O. P. Quackenbush, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. McDowell, Mr. Joseph R. La Tourette, of the city of New York, to Miss Mary Ann Slater, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, Mr. John T. Dunee, of Bordeaux, to Miss Maria Louisa Pereyro, of this city.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Wm. A. Wiggins, Mr. Edward S. Gould, to Miss Mary Ann Cooper, both of the Northern Liberties.

In Portland, Capt. Jer'h. Cole, of Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth K. Vaughan.

In the Northern Liberties, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Eyres, Mr. William Rhodes, to Miss Margaret Pilla.

In Insburgh Jail, Mr. James Hiland, to Miss Martha M. Bailey. The bridegroom was under arrest for subornation of perjury, and the bride the only witness upon which the government relied to convict him. To checkmate the prosecution, the prisoner obtained the hand of the witness in marriage, before trial, which renders her an incompetent witness against her husband, and he will probably slip through the fingers of justice.

On Tuesday morning, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Albert Barnes, the Rev. John Peebles, of Huntingdon, Pa. to Jane Lapsley, daughter of John Lapsley, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. James Patterson, the Rev. Samuel R. Bertron, of this city, to Miss Caroline Christie, of Port Gibson, Mississippi.

On the 16th ult. by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Thomas Morgan, to Miss Emma Bryan, both of this city.

On Tuesday morning, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. Robt. Folwell, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Thos. Graham, Esq. all of this city.

In Baltimore, on Sunday evening last, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Wyatt, David S. Ingersoll, of New York, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Jos. Jefferson.

In Lisbon, on Monday evening, July 28th, by Rev. Edward H. Edes, Mr. Edmund A. Souder, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss Emily Bliss, daughter of Stephen Thatcher, Esq. of the former place.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 15th ult. Mr. John Lyle, to Miss Margaret Creighton.

By the same, on the evening of the 5th inst. Mr. George John Miller, late of Germany, to Miss Susan Steen, of Bridesburg.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Charles Pitman, Henry Volkmar, to Rebecca McDowell.

DEATHS.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Jacob Kooker, in the 73d year of his age.

On Friday morning, after a long and painful illness, Ann Eerty.

On Thursday morning, of a lingering illness, Miss Isabella Fullen, in the 28th year of her age.

On Wednesday night, in the 8th year of his age, William, son of the late Robert Watkin.

On First day, the 27th ult. Jane Worrell, in the 73d year of her age, a worthy member of the Society of Friends.

At Byberry, Pa. on Wednesday afternoon, the 30th ult. Lawrence, infant son of L. Johnson, of this city.

At Kingston, N. J. on the 19th, Mr. Charles Withington, aged 30 years, formerly of Boston, Mass.

At Wilmington, Del. on Thursday evening, the 27th ult. Charles Richard, infant son of H. B. Vaughan, of this city.

On the 28th July, at his residence in Germantown, after a few days illness, Mr. Leonard Nutz, Jr. in the 48th year of his age.

On Saturday morning last, the 26th ult. at Saratoga Springs, Mr. Thomas Harper, of this city, long a respectable merchant, and late Treasurer and Secretary of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

On Friday, August 1st, 1834, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Wm. Lovering.

On Friday morning, Miss Catharine Bossert, in the 35th year of her age.

On Thursday, 10th ult. Thomas Casey Sudsbury, son and only child of Benjamin S. and Emily G. Barclay, aged 16 months and 27 days.

On 4th day morning, 30th ult. at Eagle Grove, Falls township, Bucks county, Pa. of a very lingering and protracted illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, and patient resignation, Charles Brown, aged 72 years.

At Louisville, Ky. on the 25d of July, of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas Hilson, one of the most distinguished comedians of this country.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Samuel Barr, in the 41th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Howlett.

On Tuesday morning, after a short but severe illness, Phineas E. Jones, in the 30th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, at half past 2 o'clock, Charles A. Budd, in the 23d year of his age.

On Monday morning, Mr. Rudolph Bodey, in the 17th year of his age, after a lingering illness.

On Monday morning, the 4th inst. William Orwin, aged 21 years.

On Monday afternoon, Gilbert H. Matchen, son of George W. Matchen, aged 21 months.

On Wednesday morning last, the 28th ult. after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with the fortitude incident to the Christian faith, Mrs. Anna Maguire, consort of Thomas Maguire, Esq. late Commissioner of the County of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst. in the 2nd year of his age, Mr. Florence Sollivan.

On Wednesday morning, after a severe illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Rinehard, in the 67th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning of consumption, at the residence of Mrs. Harriet McFarland, Cheltenham, Miss Ann E. Brooke, eldest daughter of the late Mathew Brooke, of Birdsborough.

August 6, Mary Roberson, of dysentery, in the 28th year of her age.

On Sunday, 27th ult. in the 24th year of her age, Rebecca, wife of Luke Whitrick, of Kensington, and daughter of Lewis Gregory, of Camden.

On the 6th inst. Sarah Rebecca, infant daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Harmon, aged 9 months.

In the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery county, on Monday, the 28th ult. John Markley, Esq. in the 70th year of his age.

At New York, on Tuesday evening, after a lingering illness, Alexander Hosack, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

There were 193 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—of which were adults and 118 children. By consumption 17, small pox 3, under one year of age. 9 were from the Almshouse, and 9 people of colour.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 218 persons during the week ending on Saturday, 2d inst. viz—55 men, 58 women, 80 boys and 75 girls. Of whom 112 were of the age of 1 year and under; 1 between 80 and 90, and 1 between 90 and 100. Diseases, apoplexy 9; casualty 3; cholera morbus 5; consumption 29; convulsions 2; drinking cold water 11; dropsy in the head 11; drowned 6; dysentery 7; flux infantile 25; inflammation of the bowels 9; measles 2; measles 3; small pox 4; sudden death 3; teething 13; whooping cough 4, &c.

Report of deaths in the city of Boston for the last week—males 13, females 11. Diseases, consumption 4, &c.

Report of interments in the city of Baltimore, for the last week. Males 43—Females 29—72. Of which number 16 were colored persons, 14 free, 2 slaves. Under 1 year 35. Diseases, consumption 5; bilious fever 4; exposure to heat and drinking cold water 6; old age* 4; cholera infantum 24, &c.

*One a white woman, aged about 115 years.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Register, [illegible] a canvass cover for a light wagon had been placed in a coach maker's shop, during the day, and was folded up [illegible] in the evening and laid on top of the wagon, and [illegible] in the shop. Next morning it was found that the wagon cover had taken fire, from the linseed oil with which it was [illegible], and was nearly burnt up. Nothing probably saved the shop and its contents, but the circumstance of there being more of tow than cotton in the canvass, which is a less combustible material. The cotton would have caused it to [illegible] been totally consumed, leaving not a vestige behind.

JUST PUBLISHED, ATKINSON'S CASKET, FOR AUGUST, 1834.

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POETRY.

[illegible]

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aug 9—3m

Gun and Rifle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still continues the manufacturing of Guns and Rifles, at his establishment in [illegible] street, two doors from the [illegible] in the city of Lancaster. The superiority of his Rifles over those of any other manufacturer in this city, have been long and extensively known. He is therefore prepared to execute orders (however large) from a distance, with punctuality and despatch. JACOB FORDNEY, Jr.

Lancaster, Pa. August 4, 1834. aug 9—3m

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday, the 28th ult. SAMUEL ROSE, an indented apprentice to the [illegible] making business. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to [illegible] and bring him back. AARON HUTCHIN[illegible] Burlington, N.J.

aug 9—1t*

Information Wanted,

BY the subscriber, to inquire if SARAH MORRIS, wife of the undersigned, resides in this city. Her husband being very desirous to find her, and having sent [illegible] would pay any expense to get the desired information. Any person knowing her residence, and leaving word at this office, or to the subscriber, will be thankfully received.

WILLIAM MORRIS, in Market below [illegible], at sign of Wm. Penn.

aug 9—1t*

Classical and Mathematical Seminary.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will re-open his School for young gentlemen, on Monday, the 18th August, in a spacious and airy room in the 3d story of the house No. 110 North Fourth street, above Callowhill st. Besides the Classics and Mathematics, he will cultivate in his course of instruction, the usual branches of an English education, and the modern languages.

Terms, $10 per quarter of 12 weeks, with the [illegible] for fuel, pens, ink and [illegible], and $8 in addition for those who attend to either the French or Spanish language. Mr. Du Bolar has been engaged to teach the said languages.

DANIEL PULLEN.

References—Charles Chauncey, Esq. [illegible] Alexander D. Bache, Professor in the University, [illegible] and Thomas Williamson, No. 184 Callowhill street.

aug 9—4t

Reese D. Fell, DRAPER AND TAILOR,

TENDERS his thanks to his patrons and the public, for their favours, and informs them that he has REMOVED from the southeast corner of [illegible] and Chesnut streets, to No. 61 CHESNUT STREET, (Eleven doors above his former stand,) Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their custom. R. D. FELL, Tailor, 61 Chesnut street.

july 26—3t

John B. Howell's Celebrated Vegetable Family Pills,

INVENTED and prepared by John B. Howell, Botanic Physician. More than 15 years have elapsed since this valuable Medicine was first introduced to public notice. [illegible]

For sale by T. Cooke, No. 74 North Sixth street, Agent for Botanic Medicines. J. Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets; W. R. Jordan, 44 South Fourth street; Jordan & Co. corner of Third and Arch streets; and other apothecaries. Price 25 cents per box.

** A liberal discount made to wholesale dealers.

☞ Also, for sale at T. Cooke's Agency Office, Dr. H. HOWARD'S Family Rights and Books. Price $10.

july 19th—3t

Farmers' Hay and Straw Market Association.

THE Stockholders in the Association are notified, that the second instalment of Five Dollars on each share of stock subscribed, is required to be paid on or before the 16th day of the present month (Aug.) to Hugh Whitton, Treasurer, at his office at the Hay and Straw Market, in Sixth near Brown st. [illegible]

By order of the Directors, JOHN FOX, President.

HUGH WHITTON, Sec'y. aug 2—3t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

ESTABLISHED May, 1831, at the S. E. corner of Chesnut, and entrance in Third street, [illegible] Houses and persons, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, [illegible] Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound and Hired Servants.

Wanted, the home of a coloured girl 14 years old, and 10 to serve, and a girl 11 and 12.

☞ Wanted several Journeymen and Apprentices.

A Wet Nurse [illegible] Wanted, a child to wet a [illegible] july 19—3t*

New Law Book.

KEY & BIDDLE will publish on Saturday next—A Digested Index of all the Reported Decisions in Law and Equity of the Supreme Courts of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with an Appendix, &c.

James F. Conover, Esq. of the Cincinnati Bar, is preparing for the press a Digested Index of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Reports. A work of this description must be useful in furnishing an outline of the adjudications of the courts of those States in a cheap form, so as to be attainable by all concerned in the administration of justice. It must be useful to the profession of other States, as giving them in a condensed and alphabetical form of ready reference the decisions of the courts of those States. As a book of ready reference it would be convenient even to those who have the works themselves. I have examined a portion of the work as prepared by Mr. Conover, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a proper compilation.

C. HAMMOND, Reporter of Ohio Reports.

Cincinnati, 1833.

J. F. Conover, Esq. has exhibited to the undersigned, the manuscript of "A Digested Index" to the Reports of the North Western States, which we have examined, as far as our occupations have permitted. Such a work is much wanted. We think the plan of the arrangement a well conceived, and the execution we believe highly satisfactory.

E. LANE,
JOHN C. WRIGHT,
Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Cincinnati, 1833.

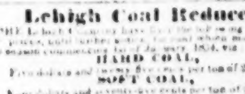
The subscribers having examined a portion of the manuscript of a work by James F. Conover, Esq. of the Cincinnati Bar, purporting to be a Digested Index of the Reports of the Supreme Courts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with an Appendix, containing the Constitutions, Rules of Court and Statutes of the same, [illegible] of Attorneys, of these States, &c.

A work of this kind, in our estimation, much needed, and will be a convenient and highly useful auxiliary to the profession. The portion of the work which we have examined, is well executed, and we have full confidence in the ability of Mr. Conover to complete the task he has undertaken, to the entire satisfaction of the Bar.

J. M. GOODENOW,
President Judge 9th Circuit, C. P.
HENRY STARR,
BELLAMY STORER,
JAMES HALL,
D. J. CASWELL,
EDWARD KING,
Members of Cincinnati Bar.

aug 2

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, Via Wilmington



THE Steam Boat WILMINGTON, Capt. M. [illegible] leaves [illegible] ST. WHARF every day at [illegible] o'clock, for Wilmington. Carriages with careful horses, and careful drivers are provided immediately upon her arrival, to convey passengers to this celebrated establishment.

Fare through to the Springs, $1 25—All baggage at the risk of the owner.

Breakfast and dinner provided on board. june 21—tf

Lehigh Coal Reduced.

THE Lehigh Coal Company have fixed the following as the retail prices, until further notice, for coal which may be sold in the season commencing 1st of January, 1834, viz:

HARD COAL,

Five dollars and twenty five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

SOFT COAL,

Four dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of 2240 lbs.

At the above prices the Coal will be delivered at the doors of purchasers within the limits of the city or adjoining districts. The SOFT COAL mentioned above, ignites rather sooner than the Hard, and burns freer, on which account many consumers prefer it.

LIME-BURNERS' COAL.

The prices for Lime-burners' Coal in the yards are, for any quantity under fifty tons, two dollars and seventy-five cents per ton; for fifty tons and upwards, two dollars and fifty cents.

Apply at the office of the Company, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the Scale House in Front street, above Callowhill. jan 11—tf

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered.

Apply at the Company's Office, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill street. aug 2—tf

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPIGRAMS AND WITTICISMS.

From the German.

Is it a wonder, with his self,
That Tom his friends remembers not?
For friends are easily forgot
By him who can forget himself.

Oh Venus! [illegible] o'er,
My [illegible] I bring to thee;
For what I was it shows no more,
And what I am I dare not see.

If one hath served thee, tell the deed to many;
Hast thou served many, tell it not to any.

One Arab maid 's worth more than all
An overcrowded donkey stall.

Appearances may deceive us—understand,
A fair white glove may hide a spotted hand.

Friend, do not crouch to those above,
And do not tread on those below;
Love those—who're worthy of thy love;
Love those—and they will make them so.

Of all Job lost, his history tells us plain,
Heaven gave him doubled portions back again
Save and but his vixen wife, 'tis true—
What would the patient man have done with two?

TO AN OLD COQUETTE.

1. 'Tis not thy years which frighten me away,
But that thy youngest brother's hair is gray.
2. Be not dismayed, fond girl—in truth,
They laugh not at thy age, but at thy youth.
3. I did not laugh, in spite of Celia's rage,
I dared not laugh—I've learn'd to rev'rence age.

You say, among the heroes a race
That warriors hold the noblest place;
And perhaps I might agree with you,
Were they not thieves and murderers too.

ON [illegible] GRAVE—A CRITICAL [illegible].

One thus lies stretch'd upon this mortal bier,
Yet more than twenty tongues are silenced here.

A mouse [illegible] in his house,
And cried "Pray, what are you doing here, mouse?"
To the miser, said mousie, "Sir I lodge, it is true;
But be not alarmed for my boarding with you."

TO MARY, ON PRESENTING HER WITH A MONTHLY ROSE.

For you I plucked the Rose, my dear,
The emblem of yourself;
It blossoms without any care,
But sure the fairy elf
Who watched its bud and bloom,
Besprinkled o'er with dew,
Ne'er loved it half as well, my dear,
As he who brought it you.

EPIGRAMS.

While different aims in different lights appear,
What is the chiefest good?—A conscience clear.
Since rolling ages in their course began,
What has been man's worst woe?—His fellow man.
Who's rich?—Who seeks not to increase his store.
Who's poor?—Who having much yet longs for more.
What is the brightest gem that decks a wife,
And what her noblest dower?—A spotless life.
What woman's chaste?—Of whom lame fears to lie,
And tongue of scandal never once came nigh.
What marks the wise?—When wronged to suffer ill.
To have the power to hurt, but want the will.
What speaks the fool?—Who [illegible] devour,
To have the will to hurt, but want the power.

CAUSES OF RAIN.

There is a story in Germany, that when monks go abroad it is sure to rain. Franklin says, that he heard a philosopher in Prague gravely attempt to account for the phenomenon, attributing it to the fumes of liquor easily escaping through the bald crowns, and becoming condensed by the cold of the atmosphere.

A Mere Geographer.—Lady Loughborough, in her letters to Sheridan, speaks of a noble lord, who, having maintained that England was bigger than France, had no way to prove it, but to cut each kingdom out of two maps of different scales, and to weigh them.

One of the punishments in the Hindoo hell is the following:—The condemned person is enlarged to the size of three mountains, and is gifted with a most ravenous appetite, which he has no means of satisfying, but through a mouth no bigger than the eye of the smallest needle.

There is an orange tree, still living and vigorous, in the orangery at Versailles, which is well ascertained to be above 400 years old. It is designated "The Bourbon," having belonged to the celebrated constable of that name in the beginning of the 16th century, and being confiscated to the crown in 1532, at which time it was 121 years old. A crown is placed on the tub in which it is planted, with this inscription,—"Sown in 1421."

Knowledge and Ignorance.—The man of knowledge lives eternally after his death, while his members are reduced to death beneath the tomb. But the ignorant man is dead, even while he walks upon the earth; he is numbered with living men and yet existeth not.—*Arabian Author.*

The "*Dancing master*" is situated in the county of Worcester. The following announcement is conspicuously exhibited in the window of a tailor, residing in a parish not far distant from Stourport:—"*Dancing taught here at a penny a week; them as cant pay a penny more!*" and an eye witness declares it to be a fact that the nailers, colliers, &c. employed at the works in the neighborhood, weekly resort in numbers to this "establishment" for the initiation in the salutary art.

Filial Account of one's Father's Attraction.—Though my father was neither young, being 42, nor handsome, having lost an eye, nor sober, for he spent all he could get in liquor [illegible], nor without shackles, for he had five children, yet women of various descriptions courted his smiles, and were much inclined to pull caps for him.—*Hutton's Autobiography.*

An insane female patient, confined in the Marlborough lunatic asylum, while left alone by her nurse, drew her bed into the middle of the room, set it on fire, ascended the burning pile with the design of burning herself to death, which she actually accomplished, and it was with difficulty that the building was saved, the flames having become quite formidable before they were discovered.

A candidate for medical honours, having thrown himself almost into a fever, from his incapacity for answering the questions, was asked by one of the professors, "how would you sweat a person for the rheumatism?" He replied, "I would send him here to be examined."—*Boston News.*

The most pure and exquisite pleasure which a man can experience is at the moment when the girl to whom he is fondly attached, but of whose affection he is doubtful, confesses that she loves him.—*Modern Pythagorean.*

A Bargain.—"Landlord," said Jonathan the other day, stepping up to the bar of a public house, "just give us a cent's worth of New England, and put it in two tumblers. Here Jon take hold, I'll pay—[illegible] expenses, I say, when a fellow is on a bust!"

Defence.—A person whose cacology exceeds in perspicuity that of the gentleman who built a house with an abstemious story, and a portamento in front, made the following plea in his defence when sued for a militia fine—"May it please your honor, I understand the law to be this—suppose I go to the surgeon and get a specificate, and then go to the demanding officer of the company, I consider it immaterial whether the demanding officer does, or does not put his significant to it,—you can't neglect a fine of me for non-existence."

A Big Kettle.—It is mentioned in an English paper that the largest wrought iron vessel ever manufactured in the kingdom of Great Britain, is now being made at Derby. Its dimensions are as follows: diameter 47 feet, depth 20 feet, 3 inches; weight between 50 and 60 tons. It will contain 218,947 gallons, and 900 tons of water.

It is not stated to what use this immense vessel is to be put. It would make a capital kettle, for manufacturing *Chowder*, at a Squantum feast.—*Boston Journal.*

A pretty considerable Head-ache.—A jolly son of Bacchus, who wears a nose like a handful of ripe strawberries, and resides within a hundred miles of Matlock Bath, after having sacrificed at the shrine of the rosy god, thus described his sensations on the ensuing morning:—"Talk of a head-ache! my head aches all over from my crown to my chin! every hair of my head aches!! (and pulling out half a dozen) I can feel these ache while I hold them in my hand."

Drunkenness the Sin of our first Parents.—The Rev. representative of Salford, stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday, that "he firmly believed that drunkenness was the crime that occasioned the fall of the first man!" The honourable member afterwards assured the House, that for twenty four years he had drunk nothing *but water!* Does he expect that such self denial will exempt the first member from Salford from the fate of the first man?

Per.—How many hundred times is this clumsy Latin word, PER, used, instead of the plain, simple English, "a" or "an!" We were looking over the pages of one of our school arithmetics, the other day, and found no less than seven or eight of them to a page, for a long distance. There was per day, per week, per month, per year, per lb, per quarter, per cwt, per ton, per yard, per cask, &c. till we were thoroughly tired of it. Why not say *a* day, a week, a ton, &c.? *A* would answer every purpose. If the arithmetic, in question, containing about 320 pages, has but two of these pers on a page, upon an average, each scholar who buys a book, has to pay for 640 needless letters, besides the paper on which it is printed; which, though but little in a single book, would be, probably, 20,000 lost pages in printing 100,000 copies, equal to 136 volumes of the work, or 40 dollars.

From the Boston Morning Post.

What is love? A merry, merry thing
That [illegible] to straight jackets;
All broken hearts—all broken heads they get,
And then are shipped from home in India packets.
The father whispers to the captain's ear,
"Mind that you keep him [illegible]," but, [illegible]
"And when the rogue's on deck, [illegible] ship a sea,
I'll pay for all gratuitous disasters."

Daughters of Eve! the fairest and the best
Of living things, full sure [illegible]—because it's
The reason why you are [illegible]
And prompts one to [illegible]
It generates romance and then you stroll
Away at eve to perpetrate sweet sonnets;
If clouds arise you heed them not, oh no—
Till 'tis too late, then follows—ruined bonnets.

Byron and I you'll say are very wrong
To cry the love-fury down, for all the poets
Wear out their goose quills, and their elbows too,
In penning odes and heaven knows what, to show it's
All fal de ral for folks to try to touch so
That lovers an't aweary, reasonable creatures.

Think as you list, but when you're cured proof,
That is, have reached the Coffee side of forty,
I'll lay a wager that you cry—"all sham."
And "Tom Moore might not write such stuff—la, naughty he!"

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

As the frigate South Carolina, commanded by Com. Gillon, was cruising between the Bahama Islands and the Florida Keys, it happened one night, (Lieut. John Mayrant being officer of the deck,) that he was ordered to keep a good look out and the lead going; and a Midshipman with a night glass was placed at each quarter. About two hours before day, the one stationed on the starboard, announced that he perceived a rock; upon a nearer inspection, it proved to be a fleet, and on drawing still nearer, a Jamaica fleet. About 4 A. M. the frigate was close aboard four of them, and another ship was to be seen at about five miles windward; to secure the whole prize was now the object of the Commodore, but one, which there was no possibility of attaining without having recourse to artifice; and, after a hasty consultation with his officers, the following line of conduct was determined on:—In the first place, the frigate, having British colors flying, hailed the four ships nearest to her, ordering them to heave to, and promising to send a boat aboard of them. Lieutenant Mayrant, was then ordered to take a barge, and with twenty four chosen men and about four or five marines, (himself, as well as the marines) being all in British uniform, to make for the farthest vessel, he did so, and when arrived under her stern, and rounding upon her quarter, in answer to the Captain's inquiry, as to what boat that was, replied that it was the barge of the D'Artois, commanded by Captain M'Bridge; the Captain ordered him to keep off, threatening to fire into him. Lieutenant Mayrant, in return, commanded him to heave a rope immediately, and asking if he would dare to fire in His Majesty's boat, ordered his men to pull along side; on hearing this, the British ship, without further dispute hove a rope, and manned her sides; such being the ceremony usually observed in receiving an officer. Lieutenant Mayrant immediately stept on board, having previously ordered his men not to follow, but on receiving a concerted signal; the Captain received him with great politeness, and the usual inquiries having been made and answered, Lieutenant Mayrant desired to see his papers, in order to examine them. No sooner had the captain gone below, in the search of them, than Lieutenant Mayrant's men, receiving the expected signal, stept on board to the number of twenty, all armed with cutlasses, and having pistols concealed under their jackets. The captain having returned, Lieut. Mayrant, after examining the papers, inquired how many men he had on board, and on his replying that there were forty, ordered him to take his papers and twenty men, and to go with them on board of the frigate; he replied, 'why, surely Sir, you do not mean to impress my men at sea.' Lieut. M. replied, 'certainly not, but Captain M'Bride being a very particular man, wishes to examine the men and papers himself.' The Captain still hesitated, upon which Lieut. Mayrant reiterating his order, made a sign to his men to draw their sabres, on perceiving which, the Captain, not choosing to risk a contest, obeyed Lieut. M., ordered him to row off, while he would undertake to carry the ship down to the frigate. As soon as the Captain was fairly off, Lieut M. ordering the remainder of the crew below, reversed the British colors. At which sight, the consternation of the Captain, who, from the barge, was a spectator of what had passed, may be better conceived than expressed; he declared it to be a damned Yankee trick; but, the deception was discovered too late, and he found himself obliged to go on board of the frigate: by this means, Commodore Gillon was enabled to capture the whole fleet, consisting of five Jamaica men, heavily laden with sugar and rum.

Anecdotes of Talleyrand.—The London Court Journal has lately been amusing its readers by some piquant passages in the life of the great diplomatist—the Vicar of Bray of so many dynasties,—the unharmed participator in so many revolutions. We shall not transcribe them entire; for the points are too often obscured (to the uninitiated reader,) by the French phrases in which they are conveyed. We confine ourselves to the close of the article, in which the following bon mots of the imperturbable Minister are recorded:

On one occasion, the prince was greatly blamed for having been among the first to desert the cause of Napoleon. "Bah!" exclaimed Talleyrand, "the fact is simply that my watch went rather too fast; for everybody else did the same thing just in the nick of time."

"Some very important discussion must have taken place to-day in the cabinet council," observed a friend to Talleyrand, "for the sitting lasted full five hours. What can have passed?"—"Five hours," said Talleyrand.—An emigrant once spoke to the prince in the most contumelious terms of the empire, and concluded by asserting, that the regime of the restoration could alone administer effectually to the wants of the country. "Very true," said Talleyrand, "under the empire we proceeded slowly, we merely achieved wonders; whereas now we work miracles."

A courtier, with cringing bows, and scrapes, and "many wreathed smiles," once accosted Talleyrand with—"Your Excellency has deigned to promise me your protection; accordingly I take the liberty of reminding your Excellency that such a place is vacant," (designating a particular office.) "Vacant!" exclaimed Talleyrand, with an emphasis on the word, which he repeated, "my good friend, you have yet to learn that when a place is vacant, it is already given away."

When the second restoration took place, a certain pompous personage applied to Talleyrand for a diplomatic post. "What may be your claim?" demanded Talleyrand.—"Your Excellency," said the applicant, with much importance, "must know that I have been at Ghent?"—"At Ghent? are you certain of the fact?"—"Quite positive," replied the courtier, with a feeling of indignation that the truth of his assertion should for a moment have been called in question. "Now," said Talleyrand, "tell me candidly if you have really been at Ghent, or if you have merely returned from it?"—"I do not understand your Excellency," replied the suitor in unspeakable amazement—Talleyrand proceeded to explain. "The truth is," said he, "that at Ghent there were seven or eight hundred Royalists, not one more; and yet, not less than fifty thousand have already returned from that city."

During the last illness of Louis XVIII. Talleyrand, speaking of certain projected Government measures, observed, "His Majesty must now open his eyes, or close them for ever."

Under the Villele administration, M. Ferrand was in the habit of appearing in the chamber of Peers, supported by a couple of lacqueys. "There goes an exact personification of the Government," cried Talleyrand, "carried like a child, and fancying itself walking."

When Polignac was placed at the head of the administration, he was reported to have said, that under his auspices and those of his colleagues, France would be saved. "Why not?" said Talleyrand, "a flock of geese saved the Capitol."

One day at the Tuileries, where Talleyrand was in attendance as Grand Chamberlain, he remained for a considerable time in silent contemplation of the Minister of Baden, who was remarkable for a spare habit of body. At length he broke silence. "His Excellency," observed Talleyrand, "always puzzles me prodigiously. I never can tell to a certainty, whether he walks on three legs, or wears three swords."

DISAPPOINTMENT OR THE BILLETDOUX.

Rat a tat, rat a tat, run, Lucy, run!
What can that stupid girl be at?
Why in the kitchen stay to chat?
Hark! hark! again! the postman's rap!
O, run! good Lucy, run!

Here's a pink letter, come, for you!
Post paid, dear heart! why how you blush!
Cock'd hat-like folded (fashion new)—
The seal two doves, that bill and coo—
Well! hush, good Lucy, hush!

From Cornet Slender, of the Blues,
No doubt!—its every fold breathes sweets;
Dear charming youth—the muse he woos—
"Sophy, my darling, what's the news?"
Nothing, papa; how my heart beats!

I tremble—gentle wax unclose—
Goddess of nerves! support me still!
'Tis open'd—(pa's so kind to doze!)
Dear youth, I knew he would propose—
What do I see?—*Miss Fitzroll's bill!*

Was it for this my heart so beat?
(With grief and rage I shall expire,)
Instead of Love's own whispers sweet,
A milliner's account to meet,
That feeds no *flame except the fire.*

Smuggled! that *tradespeople* should write
On *tinted* paper, sealed with doves,
Sure they may keep to "black and white,"
If these vile bills they *must* indite,
And leave the graces to the loves!

Intelligence in Card Playing.—The alleged origin of the invention of cards produced one of the shrewdest replies I have ever heard given in evidence. It was made by the late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, to a counsel of great eminence at the Scottish bar.—The doctor's testimony went to prove the insanity of the party whose mental capacity was the point at issue. On a cross-interrogation, he admitted that the person in question played admirably at whist. "And do you seriously say, doctor," said the learned counsel, "that a person having a superior capacity for a game so difficult, and which requires, in a pre-eminent degree, memory, judgment, and combination, can be at the same time deranged in his understanding?" "I am no card-player," returned the doctor, with great address, "but I have read in history that cards were invented for the amusement of an insane king." The consequences of this reply were decisive.—*Sir W. Scott.*

SKIRMISHING.

Sometimes a stroke of satire is more forcibly conveyed in a couple of stanzas, or a single line, than in an essay or a dissertation; and this light mode of warfare against the vices or the follies of the age, is much safer than to storm them in regular form. A man's reputation for orthodoxy is damned forever, if he declaims gravely against any unpopular source of corruption.

But epigrammatists and punsters are in a manner privileged. They are the sharp shooters of the army of reform, who may venture up even before the enemy's ranks and discharge their pieces with impunity; saved by their insignificance. The severity of the touch is excused for their wit, and we cannot decently scold when the laugh is raised against us.

Lawyers have had their share of this literary sharp shooting, though ostensibly a respectable body, and though individuals of the profession have by their virtues redeemed its character from utter degradation, yet proverbs and epigrams multiply against them without end.—Here are two epigrams as a specimen. The one I believe of Scottish origin, the other of American origin.

Epitaph on a Lawyer.

Here lies an honest lawyer man,
The Lord works wonders now and then.

The other is an epitaph on a Mr. Strange, who it would appear was also a sort of blackswan among his brethren.

Here lies an honest lawyer,
That is strange.

The medical profession has not entirely escaped.—Every one recollects the story of Sangrado the Steam Doctor, and the Tailor. The doctor was attending a funeral of one he had just sent to his long home, was met by his Tailor carrying home a pair of pantaloons. Well doctor you are carrying your work home, and so am I.

The lamentations of the tailor too, is well known. Returning somewhat melancholy from the house of a customer who had obliged him to take back a coat that would not fit; he met a physician following the funeral of one of his patients Alas, doctor! said he of the goose and shears, you are a happy man, you never have any of your bad work returned upon your hands. The merchants too have now and then enjoyed a sly cut. Richard Pumpkin returned from the Bank with his note protested, and meeting a black gown member of the church, exclaimed—Ah! reverend sir, what would I give to be able to do business like you. There is no Notary Public to protest the notes you draw on the Treasury of Heaven.

The politicians also enjoy their share. Early on the ever memorable morning of the 1st February, 1833, Little Jemmy Hamilton visited the wharves in Charleston and saw the Brig Hermosa from Matanzas containing the hogsheads of sugar he had ordered to Charleston to test nullification, taken possession of by the U. States Sloop of War, the Natchez, and ordered to be moored under the guns of Castle Pinckney. He was met by a host of Nullies who gave him joy on the morning of nullification. I think you my honors but I think there is no joy in having my Sugar taken from me.

At the circus in Charleston, on the evening of 1st February, 1833, the nullies were raising Hosanna's to nullification; Little Jemmy Hamilton was met by the editor of the Mercury. Quoth he—what is the great rejoicing about, Jemmy? Quoth Jemmy, it is because my Sugar is taken, and I will put off nullification a month longer.

COFFEE.

There are few more important articles in Commerce than Coffee. The immense quantities which are annually imported into Europe from the East and West Indies and the Brazils, are almost incalculable. The consumption of this berry is also great in this country—but inconsiderable when compared to the quantities used in the south of Europe.

Coffee is a native of the east—and the first fresh seeds which were brought to Europe were planted by a gentleman of Dijon in France, in the year 1670. The shrubs bore fruit, but the berry was flat and insipid—and as there appeared no prospect of advantage from its cultivation, it was neglected. Afterwards a burgomaster of Amsterdam sent a flourishing Coffee plant to Louis XIV. in 1714, which was the original stock from whence sprung all the coffee shrubs on the plantations in the West Indies.

In the year 1720, M. de Clieux, an officer in the army, who owned a plantation in Martinico, formed a project of settling in that island, and attempting the cultivation of the Coffee shrub. He happily obtained with some difficulty a young plant from the King's Garden—which he regarded as a valuable treasure, and embarked in a ship for Martinico. The vessel had a long passage, and the whole crew were put on a short allowance of water—but M. Clieux was very careful of his little Coffee plant, and divided with it daily, the small quantity of water which came to his share.

When M. Clieux arrived at Martinico, his first care was to plant his Coffee shrub in the most favorable spot in his garden. He watched it carefully—indeed it was the principal source of all his pleasures and hopes. The first crop produced about two pounds of berries, which he divided with those of the neighboring planters, whom he thought would be most likely to attend to the cultivation of the shrub.

After the second picking, they were enabled to extend the cultivation of Coffee to an almost indefinite extent. At this time, a severe hurricane took place, and destroyed all the cocoa trees on many of the plantations. The coffee tree was substituted in their place, and in a few years it became a great of revenue to France, and of wealth to the planters.

The inhabitants of Martinico evinced their gratitude to M. Clieux for the service he had rendered them by introducing the Coffee tree into the Island, by annually subscribing and raising the sum of 20,000 livres, or $3,000, which they paid him every year till his death, which happened many years afterwards.

Coffee was introduced into Hispaniola in the year 1738. The inhabitants of that Island erected in 1774 a statue to the memory of M. Clieux, as being the father of Coffee plantations.

Poland under Russia.—The following passage from a work entitled "Poland under the dominion of Russia" written by a German in the Russo-Polish service at Warsaw, and lately reprinted here with notes and introductory matter by J. S. Szymanski, will give the reader some idea of the cruel tyranny against which the Poles revolted. It may be added that the interesting work above mentioned contains many other scarcely less atrocious examples of the barbarity of the monster, in whose hands the absolute power was left in defiance of the most solemn stipulations on the part of the Russian Government.

"The officers as well as sub officers of the Russian horse guards are subjected to the most rigorous discipline, and are required to execute on horseback, all the manœuvres of a theatrical equestrian.

One day, an officer of the lancer guard was going through his exercise before the Grand Duke. He had performed all the usual evolutions in the most satisfactory way, until at full gallop he was suddenly ordered to turn—his horse proved restive and refused to obey either bridle or spur.

The command was repeated in a thundering voice and the officer renewed his efforts to make the horse obey it; but without effect, for the fiery animal continued to prance about in defiance of his rider, who was nevertheless an excellent horseman.

The rage of the Grand Duke had vented itself in furious imprecations, and all present trembled for the consequences. Halt, he exclaimed, and ordered a pyramid of twelve muskets with fixed bayonets, to be erected. The order was instantly obeyed.

The officer, who had by this time subdued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid—and the spirited horse bore his rider safely over it.

Without an interval of delay, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap, and to the amazement of all present, the noble horse and his brave rider stood in safety on the other side of the pyramid.

The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbarous purpose, repeated the order for a third time. A general, who happened to be present, now stepped forward and interceded for the pardon of the officer, observing that the horse was exhausted, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both horse and rider to a horrible death.

This humane remonstrance was not only disregarded, but was punished by the immediate arrest of the general who had thus presumed to rebel.

The word of command was given, and horse and rider for the third time cleared the glittering bayonets.

Rendered furious by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time: "To the left about! Forward!"—The command was obeyed, and the fourth time the horse leaped the pyramid, and then with his rider, dropped down exhausted.

The officer extricated himself from the saddle, and rose unhurt, but the horse had both his fore legs broken.

The countenance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes stared wildly, and his knees shook under him.

A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke; and laying his sword at his Highness's feet, he thanked him in a faltering voice, for the honor he enjoyed in the Emperor's service.

"I take back your sword," said the Grand Duke, "and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me."

The officer was sent to the guard house. He subsequently disappeared, and no trace of him could be discovered.

This scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of creditable eye witnesses.*

*An anecdote within our knowledge will exemplify this.—Constantine one day on parade, for some freak of fancy, ordered a cavalry officer to advance in full charge upon the spot where he himself was standing.—The officer obeyed, and putting spurs to his horse, galloped full up to the Grand Duke, and drew up his horse, only a yard from his person; "Why do you stop without my orders," thundered out the Duke;—I arrest you for [illegible]; away with him to the guard house! A week's imprisonment was the man's reward for having refrained from trampling this reptile under his horse's feet.

A Saving.—An English stock-jobber, known for his unexampled parsimony, although possessed of an immense fortune, one day met a very poor man, one of his own relations. "Come hither, George," said the miser, "do you know I have just now made my will, and remembered you handsomely my boy?" "God bless your honor," said the grateful man, "you will be rewarded for so charitable an action, for you could not have thought of a more really distressed family." "Are you indeed so very poor, George?" "Sir, my family's starving!" said the man, almost crying. "Hark ye, then, George, if you will allow me a good discount, I will pay your legacy immediately." We need not add, that the terms were accepted, and that they parted equally pleased with the bargain they had concluded.

Rural Economist.

FARMER'S WORK.

Preservation of new made Hay.—It has been recommended by some agriculturists, in housing new made clover hay, especially if it happen to be thoroughly dry, to mix layers of the hay, while depositing it in the mow, with layers of straw reserved for that purpose. In this way, the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which cattle will eat greedily, when thus managed. Another way to preserve clover, or indeed any other kind of grass, is to salt it, when stowed away in the mow. From four to eight quarts to the ton is recommended, to be scattered, layer after layer, as evenly as possible, so as to impregnate the whole mass.

Saving Seeds.—Gather seeds of all sorts which you intend to sell or to sow from the finest, fairest and most fruitful specimens of the plants on which the seeds grew. It is a fact of much importance to be known and practiced on by every cultivator, that vegetables as well as animals may be improved by propagating from the best individuals. Some have found their account in culling their seed wheat from fine plants before harvesting the general crop.

Manure from Swine.—It is a good plan to keep even your hogs at work lazy, as they are; they will establish a manure manufactory, if you will furnish the stock and fixtures, and charge nothing for their labor or time. The raw material may consist of brakes from swamps, weeds from fields and gardens, turf, scrapings of ditches and other refuse matter, which you had better make over to your swine, and cart to their pens, than keep on hand.

Fallen Fruit.—It will be consonant with the best rules of rural economy for every farmer, gardener and orchardist to gather all his fallen and decaying fruit, as well as such as being a too thick should be picked in part, in order to make room for the remainder. Those you will boil with a little Indian meal, oats, refuse rice, or other farinaceous substance. The fruit will be the more valuable as diet for hogs for having been boiled, and the worms [curculiones] which it generally contains when fallen or decayed, are thus to be destroyed.

Pasture and Cattle.—Plaster or live ashes, sown upon pasture grounds, will not only repay a handsome profit by increasing the value of feed by bringing in the finer grasses, such as white clover, &c. but will greatly improve the soil for any succeeding crop. It will not be correct husbandry, when you have turned your cattle to graze to overlook or neglect them. It will be well to see every animal every day; and take care to keep salt always within their reach. We apprehend that farmers often suffer by their negligence in this particular. Good water is likewise a great accommodation in pastures. "Water," says a writer for the American Farmer, "must always be within the reach of all animals at all times, and that of the purest quality. Some farmers having no running waters in their pastures, give their cattle water twice or thrice a day by driving them to a spring or pump, or stream. They may want water at these times, and may not just as it happens, but they certainly do not get it at all times when they do want it. Of this we can judge by ourselves. Who could possibly do with water only at certain times, and those times always the same? With the human species this would be insupportable. It is the same with all animals, and the whole benefit of water depends upon its being taken when the stomach calls for it. Water, of all substances that contribute to the support and nurture of animal life and health, is least capable of being regulated in its administration by times and seasons. Animals that have free access to salt require water oftener than those which have no salt; but those that are salted irregularly require constant access to water more than any others, as their thirst is fitful in proportion to the irregularity of their salting.

"Let those who are been careless in this matter try the experiment of giving salt, regularly and plentifully, every other day, with constant access to pure water, and the improved condition of their stock in one month, will induce them to continue the practice thereafter. They will never again see their cattle licking one another, and filling their stomachs with 'witch balls.'"

Some writers, however, deny the necessity of water in pastures for some sorts of stock. Dr. Deane observed that "sheep, calves and horses, unless they are worked, it is said require no water in their pasture. The want of water induces them to feed in the night, when the dew is on, and the grass the more nutritious. Cows, however, want pure water." This want of concordance in opinion among the sages of agriculture deserves consideration, and it were well if the matter were decided by the test of experiment.

We have before stated, that a mixture of salt with unleached ashes, in the proportion of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes, and placed where cattle and sheep can have access to it, was recommended by a practical farmer; but it is sometimes useful to give line upon line.

Hay Making.—Make as much of your hay as is practicable in the early part of the season, as there is at that time a greater probability of your being favored with fair weather. The Farmer's Guide asserts that "it has been found by actual observation, for a number of years, that on an average more rain falls in summer after the 12th or 20th of July, than before." "Grass," says Mr. Goodsell, in his Farmer, "after it is mown in wet weather is not materially injured, although it does not dry for some days, provided it is often turned over to prevent its turning white. The loss of nutritive matter does not correspond to its change of color. Timothy (herds grass) cut late, or after the seed has come to its full size, does not look as green as when cut in flower, and yet contains more nutritive matter, and is preferred by most kinds of stock."

How to preserve Peas against Drouth.—In an article written by the conductor of London's Magazine, entitled *Notes on Gardens*, &c. we find the following passage. "We were struck with the great breadth devoted to late peas, which looked so remarkably well that, considering the extraordinary dryness of the season, we could not help asking Mr. Oldacre, (the gardener) if he had any particular method of watering them? His answer was, that he never watered them at all after they were above ground. He sowed them in the bottom of drills six inches deep, filled the drill half full of soil, and then gave them such a thorough soaking of water as to saturate all the soil under and about the seed. After this he fills in the remainder of the earth; and the whole compartments being now dry in appearance, he rolls it quite smooth with a heavy roller, and gives no other culture of any kind till the peas are fit to stick."—*N. E. Farmer.*

SKINLESS OATS.

At a late meeting of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, a specimen of the *Avena nuda*, or skinless oat, was produced by the Rev. Mr. Knott, which had been plucked that morning out of a piece of ground belonging to that gentleman at Wormleighton. It was produced from seed furnished to him by Mr. Trucker, of Heanton Punchardon, near Barnstable, Devonshire. According to the account furnished by that gentleman, it was grown in the season of 1830, for the first time it was ever produced in Great Britain, by Thomas Dreny, Esq. of Clehonen Hall, who obtained the seed through a friend at Rotterdam, whither it was imported from Shantag, a remote district in China, and was quite unknown to Europeans till within these three years. The advantages which this extraordinary and valuable grain possesses over all other kinds of oats are numerous: When threshed from the sheaf it is exactly like oatmeal, and is fit for immediate use for culinary purposes and every other sort which oatmeal is consumed for, the grain being quite free from every particle of rind and husk. The flavor is delicious, and it contains much more farinaceous matter. There is of course considerable saving of oats, and the expense of kiln drying, &c. and one peck contains more nutritious food for a horse, than three pecks of common oats. The produce is most astonishing, the average being twenty-a barrels, of fourteen stone, to the Irish acre, the exact quantity grown by Mr. Dreny on one acre. It was not sown till the 4th of May, 1830, and was reaped early in August in the same year. It is remarkably hardy, and well adapted to this climate.—*London Periodical.*

BRIMSTONE FOR CATTLE.

Dr. Bartlett.—It is probably not known to many of our farmers, that Brimstone is valuable for cattle in keeping them freed from ticks. These vermin are not only filthy in their appearance, but an injury to cattle. A piece of Brimstone as large as a grain of corn, well pulverized, given in a little salt, will cause them to drop off, and prevent others from getting on for eight or ten days. I consider Brimstone as necessary for a cow in the summer as salt.

Ashes.—A correspondent informs us, that from his own experience and the opinion of the best farmers, he is satisfied that a bushel of good ashes is worth a bushel of corn, to put on corn, flax, grass or a garden; and he is surprised that any person should continue the practice of selling a bushel for potash, at the trifling price of 8 or 10 cents a bushel.—*Hem Gaz.*

Bees.—A correspondent of ours has made the following amusing calculation, as to the distance a bee must fly to obtain a pound of honey. He takes as a basis of calculation that five thousand bees weigh a pound; and that each bee will carry one fourth of its own weight, which would give twenty thousand journeys. Allowing each journey two and a half miles, we have in the aggregate fifty thousand miles, which those industrious insects fly over to obtain one pound of honey.—*Genesee Far.*

Remedy for Burns.—A correspondent of the Birmingham Gazette says—"Permit me to communicate a fact exemplifying the efficacy of the immediate application of cotton wool in cases of burns and scalds. One of my men had the misfortune, whilst engaged over a hot fire, to fall on a heated cylinder, by which the skin of the fleshy part of one of his arms was entirely destroyed, and presented the appearance of a severe wound. In the course of half an hour from the time of the accident he bound cotton wool tightly round the arm, and the pain, which was so severe as to occasion a feeling of sickness for several hours after, at the expiration of that time entirely ceased. Nine days elapsed before the cotton wool was removed, when an entire cure presented itself."

To Extract Grease.—Spirits of wine and hartshorn, mixed together, will restore the colors to silk that is faded in spots. The spirits of wine will take out the grease.

Another.—Scrape a little French chalk on grease spots, or any colored silk, and after a few hours they will entirely disappear.

$8 Reward.

STRAYED away on Wednesday, the 23d ult. a red Cow, with [illegible], and spotted with red about her sides, with a [illegible] of her hind feet off. The above reward will be given, and the thanks of the owner, by JOHN PASCAL,
aug 9—3t 10th and Carpenter st. Moyamensing.

A Card.

S. G. COOPER & Co. MERCERS AND TAILORS, opposite the Exchange, No. 18 South Third street, having just commenced business at the above stand, [illegible]
N. B.—Children's and youth's clothing of every description, will be made to order. aug 2—3m

Cholera Syrup.

THE Cholera Syrup for the prevention and cure of Cholera and Bowel complaints, is prepared and sold at No. 270 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. It is remarkably pleasant to the taste, and is warranted a perfect cure for Cholera and all species of bowel complaints, if the directions are followed. It is an invaluable remedy for bowel complaints in children, as may be given with perfect safety. To accommodate the [illegible] supply will be kept at No. 43 North Third street.
N. B. The price of the medicine will be refunded, if satisfaction is not afforded. aug 2—3m*

Executors Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of JOSHUA W. SATTERTHWAIT, deceased, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Seventh day, the 23d of the Eighth month (Aug.) next, on the premises, two valuable farms, situate in the township of Chesterfield, county of Burlington, on the road leading from Crosswicks to Shell Town, about one mile from Crosswicks, and five from Bordentown.

No. 1—The Homestead Farm, containing about 212 acres, a good proportion of which is meadow, a considerable quantity of wood land, and the remainder arable land, in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a large two story stone house, kitchen and shed, with a well of excellent water, a large barn, hay house, wagon-house, smoke-house, cheese-house, two orchards of well selected apple-trees, and a variety of other fruit trees—the situation is pleasant and healthy.

No. 2—A Farm containing about 212 acres adjoining lands of Thomas Lovell, and lying on Crosswicks creek, and also adjoining No. 1, about 60 acres of which is heavy timbered woodland, a good proportion of meadow, the remainder arable land of a good quality. The improvements are a two story dwelling-house, almost new, a barn, wagon house, and other out buildings, an orchard in prime of bearing, and other fruit trees. The situation is pleasant, it lying on the same road with No. 1. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no person will wish to purchase without viewing the property, which will be shown by either of the Subscribers, living adjoining the premises.

Vendue to commence at 1 o'clock, when conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by
JOSHUA SATTERTHWAIT,
JACOB SATTERTHWAIT,
aug 9—3t* Executors.

For Sale.

A FINE FARM, 80 acres, for $350—situated on Sideling hill Creek, (Grey Cliffs) Washington county, Maryland. The improvements are a log house, a stable, with a room over it for hay, two sheds for sheep and grain, hog pens and potatoe house, a good orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees, two springs, two sugar camps, which will make about 800 lbs. of sugar in the spring—30 or 40 acres under fence, and [illegible] white and red oak, maple, &c. The Farm is 3 miles from the Baltimore and Pittsburgh turnpike, and 2 miles from the line of the Baltimore and Pittsburgh Canal and Rail road.
Apply to JOHN OGDEN, No. 23 Magnolia street, between 5th and 6th streets, and between Willow and Noble streets, Philadelphia. july 31—3t*

Patent Fly Net.

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, granted by the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale, at his Coach Lace, Fringe and Military Store in this city.
The above improved Patent Fly Net, is manufactured of various colours, to suit either Plated, Brass or Japan mounted Harness; and which for beauty, durability and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN, No. 22 N. 3d street.
N. B.—All persons are hereby cautioned against infringing on the above patent right. may 31—tm*

Bowell Complaint and Cholera

Morbus, cured by Dr. Henry's Compound.

THE dangerous, and too often fatal effects arising from a prolonged treatment of these complaints, have induced the proprietor to introduce this preparation, which will be found one of the most effectual ever prescribed, and will, no doubt, if well known, be the means of saving the lives of thousands, who annually fall a sacrifice to them. Its effects are powerful and certain, that from 1 to 6 doses in any stage of the complaint will perform an effectual cure.
FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, by Chas. Barnard, Market street, west of Schuylkill Sixth. Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Second and Market, Alex. Harper, No. 453 Market street, and Wm. Baker, 18 North Fifth street. june 14—3m

To the Public.

THE Philanthropic Burial Ground Association, have the satisfaction to announce to the public generally, that their Burial Ground, situated on the west side of Passyunk road, a little beyond the new Prison, is now so far completed, as to be ready for the reception of interments.
A superintendent has been elected (John Cooker, Jr.) who will constantly be on the ground to receive orders for interments, and to have the care of the ground, keep the graves in order, &c.
The terms for interment for non-members, are as follows, viz: for all persons under the age of 5 years, 1 dollar; for all between the age of 5 and 15, 1 dollar and 50 cents; 15 years old, 2 dollars, and 1 dollar and 50 cents to be paid to the superintendent for each grave dug in said ground.
Orders for interment from members, may be obtained from either of the following gentlemen, viz:—Ernest Cronet, President, No. 191 Lombard st.; William Barger, Vice President, No. 149 North 11th st.; Charles J. Clark, Secretary, No. 291 South 4th street; John Bell, Treasurer, S. W. corner of German and 3d streets, or to either of the following Directors, viz: Jacob Cooker, No. 21 Harmony street; John B. Boling, No. 6 Wood street below 4th; Joseph Hurst, No. 208 Shippen street; William Adams, No. 26 Old York road, 3 doors above Wood street; [illegible]; Daniel H. Bannen, No. 2 Castle street; Robert Little, S. W. corner of 13th and Fitzwater streets; [illegible] Thomas Eyre, No. 1 [illegible]
The Board of Directors will meet on the third Monday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock, in their room [illegible] until all the lots are sold, when the Committee on drawing will be in attendance with the wheel, and the Treasurer to receive instalments.
The price of each lot after the first 400 are sold, will be 12 dollars and 50 cents. Terms $1, payable in monthly instalments. Four hundred and fifty lots are already sold, and from the rapid sale of lots at the present time, all persons wishing to purchase, are advised to make immediate application to the Treasurer. By order of the Board of Directors,
june 28—3m WILLIAM ADAMS, Sec'ry.

Haddonfield Stage.

THE undersigned very respectfully acquaints his friends and the public generally that the old established stage continues to run every day between Haddonfield and Camden, as usual—leaving Haddonfield every morning at 7 o'clock, and Mr. Toy's ferry, Camden, every afternoon at 3 o'clock. For seats, or further information, inquire of Mr. Pearce's stages, at Mr. Reeves' ferry, upper side of Market street, Philadelphia; at Toy's Ferry, Camden, at the Hotel of the subscriber, in Haddonfield, or to the driver of the stage.
THOMAS A. PEARCE, Proprietor.
Haddonfield July 22, 1834. july 26—6t*

Cheap Books and Stationery.

THE following valuable Books are published, and constantly for sale by the subscriber, viz:—Ainsworth's English and Latin Dictionary; [illegible] Clark's Cæsar; Jack Halyard or the Virtuous Family, by W. S. Cardell; Happy Family; Analytical Spelling Book; Hugh's Exposition; do. Universal Class Book; Weem's Life of Franklin; do. of Washington; Hayward's Inductive Geometry; Colburn's Arithmetic; do. Sequel; Randolph's Practical Teacher; Ingersol's Conversations on English Grammar; Greene's Inductive Grammar; Webb and Smith's Natural Philosophy; [illegible] Rev. John Newton's Works; [illegible] American Farmer; [illegible] Principles of the Government of the United States; Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Jay's Family Prayers; Baxter's Call; Scenes in Europe—with a large assortment of the most approved School, Classical, Theological, Medical and Law Books. Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers and others, supplied at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.
july 26, '34—eoly URIAH HUNT, 19 North Third street.

School Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN who has devoted his whole life to literature, and who has been engaged for a long time in the business of instruction, wishes to take charge of a good English and mathematical school for 6 or 12 months on reasonable terms. For a good country situation, he would have no objections to go 20 or 30 miles from the city.
Satisfactory letters of recommendation and references, will be produced. Address early (by mail) to
july 26—3t* M. H. L. S.—Philadelphia.

Thomsonian Infirmary

AND MEDICINE STORE, No. 236 Callowhill street, Philadelphia. At this establishment, patients will be received and treated on Thomsonian principles, by persons qualified for practising this system of medicine. Patients from a distance, and others desiring, can be accommodated with board in the Infirmary. The ladies' department is attended by an experienced female. Terms moderate, paid in advance.
A constant supply of Medicine of the first quality will be kept on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.
Dr. Samuel Thomson's justly celebrated Wine Bitters for Debility, Indigestion, and Dyspeptic persons, Cholera Syrup, for the prevention and cure of Cholera and Bowel Complaints, and all other Thomsonian preparations, perfectly free from admixture or adulteration.
N. B.—Orders from a distance carefully attended to, and a liberal discount made to those who retail this Medicine.
☞ For those unable to walk, a carriage will be sent, free of extra expense, to the individual.
J. WOOLMAN COMFORT.
, Dr. S. Thomson's New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, for sale by WILLIAM BURTON,
july 19—tm* Agent for Dr. S. Thomson.

Visiting Cards.

VISITING and professional Cards, neatly engraved and printed; ladies and gentlemen, leaving their card plates, can have them printed on a superior polish card—specimens to be seen at JOHN EDGAR'S Music and Stationery Store, No. 90 South 4th street.
N. B.—J. E. has just received a quantity of gentlemen's dressing cases, English letter, writing and note paper, English black, red, and fancy coloured sealing wax, black and red ink powder, inkstands of various patterns, steel pens, lead pencils, ever points for pencil cases, and a general assortment of stationery. The above articles will be sold exceedingly low.
july 26—3t

East Bradford Boarding School,

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

THIS Institution, is in a healthy, pleasant and retired situation, two and a half miles south of West Chester.
Branches taught are, Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of maps and Globes, Arithmetic, History, Botany, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy; Also, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, plane and spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Astronomy, Navigation, Differential, and Integral Calculus, with their application to Mechanics, &c.
Terms for Boarding, and instruction in any or all of the above branches, $30 per quarter, of twelve weeks; washing, $2 per quarter.

Latin, extra per quarter	$5 00
French, do.	6 00
Spanish, do.	6 00

Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, and directed to West Chester post office, will be referred to those who have had or have students in the school.
may 10—3 mo* JOSEPH C. STRODE.

Macpelah Cemetery.

THIS Cemetery is situated on Prime street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; a portion of the ground has been appropriated to the interment of non members, at the following rates—for those under 5 years, $1, those under 15 years, $1 50, all others, $2.
Orders for interment can be had of either of the undersigned or from the superintendent on the ground.
President—John D. Brown, No. 75 Goshen street.
Vice President—Thos. W. Newton, S. W. corner of Thirteenth and Filbert streets.
Treasurer—Daniel Green, Third near Catharine.
Secretary—Jacob B. Roberts, No. 32 South street.
DIRECTORS.
John Dougherty, No. 1, Harmony street, Southwark.
M. N. Everly, No. 130, South Fifth street.
[illegible]
A [illegible] to Members.—All members who have not yet received certificate deeds for their lots, are earnestly requested to call on the Treasurer and obtain them, [illegible] But the deeds must be duly registered. mar 15, [illegible]

MARSHALL'S Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

FOR THE CURE OF

Chronic Eruptions of the Skin,	Scaly Eruptions,
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	Pains in the Bones,
Biles which arise from an impure habit of body,	Rheumatism, Tetter,
	Scrofula or King's Evil,
	White Swellings,
	Syphilitic Symptoms.

And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

THIS very convenient and active Syrup is with confidence offered to the Medical Faculty, and to the public, as possessing, in an eminent degree, all the virtues of Sarsaparilla, being prepared by a new and improved process, which extracts all the active matter of the root. It will be found much superior in efficacy to the Syrups, Compound Fluid Extracts, and other preparations of Sarsaparilla, all of which being prepared by the formulas of the London and Dublin Colleges, are necessarily weak and inert, the virtue of the Sarsaparilla being injured and destroyed by long and continued boiling.—See Bache and Wood's new Dispensatory.
To the good quality of the root, and the peculiar method of preparation, is to be attributed the success that has uniformly attended the exhibition of this medicine, and those who have heretofore been disappointed in the use of Sarsaparilla, will find the Concentrated Syrup not only an effectual remedy for the complaints above mentioned, but singularly efficacious in Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ulcers of the Throat and Leg, Eruptions on Children, Erysipelas, Piles, Diseases of the Liver, Scorbutic complaints, &c., and at the same time the safest medicine that can be resorted to, giving strength and increase of health to the whole system.
In consequence of the superiority of Marshall's Concentrated Syrup, prepared by the new process, over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla, and the great demand for it, attempts have been made by persons ignorant of the process to imitate it, and to impose their weak and inert Syrups on the public as the same article. In order to prevent this imposition, the public will observe, that hereafter each bottle of the genuine article will have the written signature of the proprietor affixed to it. Prepared only at
MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store,
No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia, and sold by most of the Druggists in the United States. june 7—3m

Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following among other improvements:
For Cloth Hose or Pipes, saturated and cemented with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.
For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the foundation of machine and other cards.
For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, including Woollen and other Socks, &c.
Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my consent.
SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
april 5—tf No. 13 North Seventh street.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in the country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.
All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley. oct 14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th st.

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press; with iron Bed. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 26 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by
HARLAN & SIDDALL,
sep 7—tf Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD
feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth

Exchange Office.

JAMES MUSGRAVE, *Stock and Exchange Broker*, S. E. corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
BANK NOTES of all the States in the Union purchased on moderate terms, viz:

Maine,	New York,	District of Columbia,
New Hampshire,	New Jersey,	North Carolina,
Vermont,	Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Massachusetts,	Delaware,	Georgia,
Rhode Island,	Maryland,	Ohio,
Connecticut,	Virginia,	Tennessee, &c. &c.

Bank, Insurance, Turnpike, Canal, Rail Roads, and all other Stocks, bought and sold on commission.
Drafts collected on the most reasonable terms. mar 15 '34—ly

Patent Lamps.

JACOB KEIM invites the attention of the public to his newly invented hanging lamps, for which he has received a patent, on account of its superior advantages over all other lamps, for economy and brilliancy, and being so constructed as to burn as long as the least quantity of oil or wick remains.
These lamps (much approved) may be obtained at John Harrold's, 330 Market street, below 10th, or at the manufactory, Hawe's Court, Cherry, below 9th street, northside. ap 12—6mo

Improved Compound Chlorine

TOOTH-WASH.

THE discovery of the Chloride of Soda and its uses, by Labarraque, of Paris, was an addition to the resources of medicine of the utmost importance as a neutralizing agent.
To counteract at once the principle of decay, which commencing imperceptibly, slowly gathers strength, and finally destroys, is the important service which can be derived from the use of the Chloride of Soda, when administered with skill and care. The diseases of the Teeth being, in the great majority of cases, the result of neglect and a gradual accumulation of the principle above alluded to, it became obvious, from the earliest experiments, that the Chloride was the proper remedy and preferable to powders, dentifrices, &c. of whatever kind or pretension. By a chemical analysis, it will be found that the greater proportion of the Chloride Compounds so extensively in use, do not contain a particle of the Chloride of Soda, on the agency of which their efficacy must necessarily depend.
This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralizing all that is offensive in the mouth and breath, removing soreness and sponginess of the gums, destroying the taint of tobacco, or any other effluvia from whatever cause. In short, this preparation will be found to justify the various commendatory notices and recommendations it has received.
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Rushton and Aspinwall, No. 81 William st., and 110 Broadway; N. Smith [illegible], No. 45 Maiden Lane, N. York: and sold in Philadelphia by their agents, Samuel P. Griffitts, Chesnut street; Frederick Brown, do.; Charles Ellis, do.; at Hart's Bazaar, Reeve and Smith, Market street; Fred'k Klett, corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.; E. and C. Yarnall's, A. S. and E. Roberts, and Wm. and L. Krumbhaar. mar 8—6mo

Rattinets.

AN extensive assortment, comprising all the usual colours imported particularly for Carriage makers.
Also, CLOTHS, of various qualities and colours, for Carriage linings. For sale by ISAAC BARTON,
june 21—3m No. 30 South Second st. Philadelphia.

$35 Reward.

HORSE AND GIG LOST.—Was hired from the subscribers in Camden, N. J. on Thursday, July 17, 1834, a Horse and Gig, by a man who stated he only wanted to go a journey of 4 or 5 miles; he however has not been heard of since that day, but was seen going down the Jersey shore, and crossing the river at Gloucester Point. The horse is white, about 16 hands high, with a black spot on his back, worn by the saddle; switch tail, fore top cut off, and his mane laying down upon both sides of the neck, which was worn on the top by the rubbing of the collar. The gig is an olive brown, with a shifting top, a lamp on each side, the one on the near side having no cup in it, full plated joints, and trimmed with blue cloth, the cloth being new on the top of the seat, the back pannel is cracked near the top. A set of plated harness, with leather fly nets. The whip had a lapped handle, and E. B. cut on the end with a knife. The man is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dressed in dark clothes.—The above reward of $35, will be given for the apprehension of the Thief, and return of the horse and gig, or $10 for the horse and gig, with reasonable expenses allowed, on application to LEWIS HEULINGS, upper side of Market street Ferry, Philadelphia, or to the subscribers, BROWNING & ARCHER,
July 21, 1834. Camden, N. J.
july 26—3t*

Dr. Mead's

Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

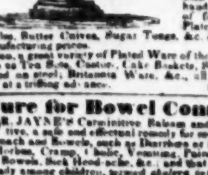
THIS best remedy ever yet discovered for those distressing complaints termed Dyspepsia, and Bilious Complaints, proceeding from a deranged state of the stomach and liver, known by loss of appetite, nausea, gnawing pain in the stomach, bile, burn, languor, costiveness, lowness of spirits, paleness of the countenance; and frequently accompanied with nervous complaints, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and disturbed sleep.
The great success of the pills has induced many persons to offer to the public various imitations, pretending to the virtues of this valuable remedy, which is the invention of a physician, who has applied his study and practice, for many years, to these distressing complaints.
The public will please to observe, that none are genuine, unless the directions accompanying each box, has the signature of the sole proprietor, Geo. Smith.
Sold in New York by Hull and Brown, 128 Maiden lane, who are wholesale agents for the proprietor; in Philadelphia, by J. Thompson, Market street, and Geo. W. Carpenter, 301 Market street; in Baltimore by C. and D. and S. [illegible], by G. H. Keily, and H. Price; in Alexandria, by William Stabler; in Boston, by Low and Reed, by Maynard and Noyes, and Henshaw and Co.; in St. Louis, by N. B. Atwood; in Buffalo, by Kissam and Treadwell, and by most of the druggists throughout the United States. mar 29—6mo

New and Fashionable

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

THE subscriber having added to his former stock, a variety of new and fashionable goods in his line, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call before purchasing elsewhere.—Rich Coral Necklaces, gold, do. various patterns, Ear rings, Breast pins, and Finger rings, in great variety. A very handsome assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's gold and silver L'Epine, Patent Lever, and plain Watches, Mantel Time Pieces, Musical Boxes, Silver Spoons, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c. &c.
E. P. LESCURE,
No. 76 North Second street, above Arch, opposite the Philadelphia Hotel.
N. B.—Bead bags of various colours and patterns. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted.
may 17—6m

Removal—R. & W. Wilson,



INFORM their customers and the public, that they have removed their Store from the Northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry st. (where they will continue to manufacture every thing in their line of business,) to the N. W. corner of Fifth and North alley, between Market and Arch sts., where they keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture, a handsome assortment of fashionable Silver Plate, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. at the lowest manufacturing prices.
Also, a great variety of Plated Ware of their own importing, such as Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks, plated on steel, Britannia Ware, &c., all of which will be sold at a trifling advance. may 17—3m

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

DR. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam and Health Restorative, a safe and effectual remedy for most diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, such as Diarrhœa or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Cramp, Cholic, Vomiting, Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Sick Head-ache, &c., and that frequent and fatal malady among children, termed cholera infantum or summer complaint. It is very pleasant to the taste, and will readily be taken by children. Its success has been unrivalled, and it is now used in the practice of a great number of physicians, many of whom have forwarded certificates [illegible]
FOR SALE by [illegible]

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine st.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the largest and best [illegible]
N. B. Old hair mattresses repaired. (All goods bought at this store will be warranted.)
feb 15—ly* E. CLARK

Wetherill & Brothers,

NO. 65 North Front street, Druggists, Chemists and Colour Merchants, manufacturers of

White Lead,	Calomel,
Red Lead,	Aqua Fortis,
Litharge,	Muriatic Acid,
Orange Mineral,	Æther,
Chrome Yellow,	[illegible]
Rochelle Salt,	[illegible]
Blue Vitriol,	Corrosive Sublimate,
White Vitriol,	Sulph. Quinine,
Sugar Lead,	[illegible]
Alcohol,	Copperas,
Red Precipitate,	Sal. Epsom,
White Precipitate,	Pul. Glauber.

Dealers in Dye Woods and Window Glass, Camphor, Borax, Saltpetre, &c.

Silver Ware Manufactory,

No. 90 North 5th Street, 4th door above Cherry.

THE subscribers [illegible] PLATE [illegible]
[illegible] the workmanship will be warranted to be [illegible]

SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

An assortment of Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, [illegible] &c. &c. constantly on hand or made to order, at the shortest notice.
Believing that the quality and prices of their ware will prove [illegible], they confidently solicit the patronage of the public.
nov 16—ly THOMSON & [illegible]

GIDEON COX,

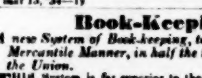
Has just received from the Shaker Settlement, and has for sale at his Woodenware, Hardware, Tinware, and Variety Store, No. [illegible] Market street below Ninth,

[illegible] wash-boards, wash-stands, lamps, barrel-covers, [illegible] maple tubs, trays, mats, Boston rocking-chairs, [illegible] rocking horses, patent brushes for clothes, [illegible]
CEDAR WARE, as bathing tubs, wash-tubs, [illegible] and buckets, brass, and iron bound churns, [illegible] &c. Also, a variety of French travelling, fancy and work baskets.
By an addition to his former establishment, he now offers for sale a general assortment of HARDWARE, among which are coffins, irons, spice mills, furnaces, brass and [illegible] wash-kettles, pots, shovels, tongs, &c. together with a very fine quality of Brittannia ware, as urns, coffee pots, &c.
House-keepers and others are requested to call, as they will find it to be the largest and most general assortment of housekeeping articles in this country, and therefore convenient for supplying themselves with every necessary article.

Cedar Bathing Tubs.

As the subscriber carries on the coopering business extensively, he is determined to sell Bathing Tubs very low [illegible] from 6 to 12 dollars, warranted to be well made and well seasoned. Builders and others are requested to call and see the article.

James Fife & Son,

REED  MAKERS,

CARRY on the above line in all its branches, &c. [illegible] on hand at all times, Reeds, suitable for city weaving [illegible] Also, Reeds of every description, suitable for Country Merchants on hand, in large quantities, of a very superior quality, and at the lowest manufactory prices.
Also, a few 1000 first quality New Orleans cane [illegible] for sale. ☞ Reeds of every description made to order.
mar 15, '34—ly

Book-Keeping.

A new System of Book-keeping, taught in a superior Mercantile Manner, in half the time of any other in the Union.

THIS System is far superior to the Italian [illegible] 1st, in shortness; 2d, in correctness of principle; 3d, [illegible] with half the labor; 4th, in giving a more extensive and superior knowledge of the science. These facts are admitted by old book-keepers of the first standing, and Merchants who are the most eminent. A new and infallible rule for Dr. and Cr. upon Double Entry, and a new Journal form, [illegible] success to the learner, in from TEN to TWENTY LESSONS, with Bills of Exchange, and all auxiliary Books and Drafts, with Bottomry and Re-spondentia Bonds.

A New System of Penmanship.

A superior style of running hand, round, text or [illegible] combined with expedition and legibility, [illegible] mercantile business, and all offices of Record and [illegible] and Ladies' letter hand; by this system, [illegible] young and old, are taught in a few lessons, and with [illegible] utility and ease of any other taught in the Union.
Scholars are taught to make Pens. R. MEGONEGAL, S. W. corner of 6th and Race sts. opposite Franklin Square.
An extra room is prepared for the more private accommodation of merchants and professional gentlemen.
The Study of Book-keeping or Writing can be accomplished in a few evenings.
Scholars may attend at any time between sunrise and 10 P. M.—*Ladies write in separate Rooms.* feb 5—

James S. Hansell—Turner.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the Turning business in [illegible] street, 3rd door above Tenth street, where by punctuality and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of patronage.—Columns of any dimensions, or large circles turned with promptness and despatch. Having received a supply of superior White Pine, for Awning Posts, he is prepared to furnish them as reasonable as can be procured in the city. Also, Printers' Rollers turned at the shortest notice. A good assortment of Screws, Bannisters, [illegible] and Book screws. Persons residing in the country, wishing Piazza Columns, or any thing else in his line, will be accommodated immediately, on reasonable terms. Carpenters, Pattern makers and others, are invited to give him a call. july 12—3m

Removal.

THE subscribers having removed from the old stand, No. 10 South 2d street, to No. 195 Market street, (2d door below 5th, north side,) where they are prepared to offer for sale a general assortment of French Fancy Goods, comprising in part the following, viz:—Black gros de Swiss, Italian Lustring, gros de Naples, Pouit de Soie, assorted colours Florences; gros de Naples and Pouit de Soie; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves [illegible] Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, [illegible] Belt Ribbons; Black Bombazeen, English and French; Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery; new style Gauze [illegible] with a general assortment of Millinery articles, all which they will sell low on accommodating terms.
mar 8—tf GOLDSMIT & [illegible]

Marshall's Worm Syrup,

AND INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

IS recommended to all parents, nurses and others, who have the management of children, as the most safe and effectual worm destroying medicine ever discovered.
The symptoms denoting the existence of worms are indigestion, with a variable appetite, foul tongue, offensive breath, hard, full, and tense belly, with occasional griping and pains about the navel, heat and itching sensation about the rectum, the eyes heavy and dull, itching of the nose, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth and starting during sleep, attended with a slow fever.
When these symptoms occur, the worm syrup, if taken according to the directions, will afford relief; destroying the worms and the mucous or slimy matter in which they are involved, and thereby preventing their reproduction.
The proprietor, with a full knowledge of all the different medicines in use for the destruction of worms, can confidently recommend this syrup as the most safe and effectual vermifuge at present known, being entirely free from that deleterious article, pink root, and other dangerous drugs which are sometimes used, and which give rise to vertigo, dimness of sight, dilated pupils, &c.
This syrup, besides being a safe and active vermifuge, is agreeable and pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take it, whereas all the worm medicine at present in use are so nauseous and disagreeable, that it is difficult to persuade children to take them.
This medicine is also happily calculated for preventing and removing many other disorders to which children in their early infancy are most liable, [illegible] diarrhœa or looseness, vomiting and purging. It is recommended with the assurance, that much good may be derived from its use; while, from its simplicity and innocence, it cannot do any harm.
Prepared and sold at Marshall's drug and chemical store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank.
To guard against spurious imitations, the written signature of the proprietor will be placed on each bottle, without which none will be genuine. june 14—3m

MALIGNANT CHOLERA,

Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhœa, or Summer Complaint Cured.

THE medicine, which by several years experience and trial in many thousand cases, has become celebrated as a most certain remedy for the above diseases, generally affording relief in a few hours at farthest, and frequently in a few minutes, and which is equally effectual for grown persons or infants, continues to be sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM BAKER, Druggist, No. 16 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, sole agent for the proprietor—Price 25 cents per bottle. It is important for families and individuals, especially travellers, to keep this medicine constantly on hand, as a guard against the progress both of Cholera Morbus and Malignant Cholera—the latter especially being so sudden in its attacks, and rapid in its progress, as to become generally fatal before a physician can be obtained. may 31—3m

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for his [illegible] highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which [illegible] most approved references can be given.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.
N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.
aug 30—tf

Notice.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the copartnership of TIMOTHY ABBOTT & Co., takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for their liberal patronage, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same at his New Hide, Oil and Leather Store, No. 21 South Third street, between Market and Chesnut streets, where he has a large assortment of Spanish Hides, Kips, Oil, &c., Leather Finished and in the Rough, all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.
DAVID KIRKPATRICK,
july 5—3m No. 21 South Third street.

Yellow Springs Hotel,

And Boarding House.

MRS. HOLMAN, the proprietor of the above [illegible]
June 14—3m